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Southeast Asia Report

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16 January 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Parliament Committee Plans Defense Projects Inquiry (THE AUSTRALIAN, 9 Dec 83)	1
Queensland To Fight Federal Aborigine Policy (Michael Colman, Peter Terry; THE AUSTRALIAN, 10-11 Dec 83)	2
ACTU Relaxes, CAI Intensifies Price Watchdog Opposition (THE AUSTRALIAN, 9 Dec 83)	4
Reserve Unit Shelved by Fiscal Shortfall (Brett Free; THE COURIER MAIL, 8 Dec 83)	6
Government Spending Boosts Recovery, Not Growth (Kenneth Davidson; THE AGE, 9 Dec 83)	7
Briefs Trade Head Appointed	10

INDONESIA

PPP Leaders Discuss Possible PPP Congress (Various sources; various dates)	11
PPP Leader Comments	11
Views of A. Muis	
Syarifuddin Harahap, Husni Ibrahim Comment	
Ibnu Hajar, Ismail Mokobombang Comment	
Ali Tamin's Opinion	
Key Appointments in Department of Defense and Security (KOMPAS, 9 Nov 83)	19
Islamic Seminar's View on Indigenous Capitalism (SINAR HARAPAN, 21 Oct 83)	22

Supreme Court Rejects Appeals in Subversion Case (MERDEKA, 7 Nov 83; KOMPAS, 10 Nov 83)	24
Sentence Increased Reaction of Officials	
President Addresses Golkar Central Executive Council (KOMPAS, 8 Nov 83)	27
Public Alerted to Religious Subversion (Editorial; SURABAYA POST, 13 Oct 83)	31
Review of Troubled Government Projects Urged (Editorial; SURABAYA POST, 12 Oct 83)	32
Success, Problems in East Java Family Planning Program (SURABAYA POST, 7 Nov 83)	33
Burma Commended for Severing Relations With North Korea (Editorial; SURABAYA POST, 5 Nov 83)	35
Korpri Conference Will Discuss Relationship With Golkar (MERDEKA, 10 Nov 83)	36
Integration of Golkar-Affiliated Youth Organizations (SURABAYA POST, 5 Nov 83)	37
Muhammadiyah Congress Postponed Indefinitely (KOMPAS, 5 Nov 83)	40
Value of Exports Down 9.63 Percent in First 7 Months (KOMPAS, 10 Nov 83)	42
Funds Needed for Construction of Public Housing (KOMPAS, 9 Nov 83)	45
Solon Outlines Methods of Helping Small Fishermen (PELITA, 8 Nov 83)	47
Ways To Improve Sugarcane Farmers' Lot Discussed (KOMPAS, 21 Oct 83)	50

LAOS

Story Links Guerrilla, 1973 Thai Uprising, Anti-Thai Monarchy Themes (Bounthanong Somsaiphon; NOUM LAO, 15-30 Feb 83)	53
Column Warns of Subversion, Sabotage, Urges Vigilance (Dok Son Don Khong; NOUM LAO, 1-15 Aug 83)	58

Savannakhet Road Construction to Border District Reported (Phomma Densavan; NOUM LAO, 15-30 Aug 83)	60
Proper Youth Behavior Toward Chinese, Vietnamese, Local Capitalists Specified (NOUM LAO, 15-30 Feb 83; 1-15 Mar 83)	62
GDR Youth Official Describes Aid Project, Experiences (Comrade (martin) Interview; NOUM LAO, 15-30 Mar 83)	64
Briefs Students in USSR	66

MALAYSIA

FCA Accepts MCA's Proposal To Form Savings Fund (SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA, 7 Oct 83)	67
Commentary Expresses Confidence Chinese Savings Fund Can Be Formed (KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS, 8 Oct 83)	69
Editorial Views Musa's Visit to the U.S. (Editorial; SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA, 8 Oct 83)	71
Lim Kit Siang Calls for End to Islamization (KIM KWOK DAILY NEWS, 4 Oct 83)	73

PHILIPPINES

COMELEC Pledges To Annul Fraudulent Voter Lists (C. Valmorla, Jr.; BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	75
Columnist Summarizes Mysteries Surrounding Assassination (Orlando I. Aquino; BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	77
New KBL Official Replaces Pelaez (BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	78
Money Crisis Said To Be Beyond Local Control (BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	79
Citizens Movement Presses for New Voter Registration (BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	81
Minimal Export Growth Reported (BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	82
Farm Associations Appeal to Marcos (BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Dec 83)	84
Central Bank Reorganization Follows Overstatement of Funds (BULLETIN TODAY, 22 Dec 83)	85

Rebel Actions Reported 20 December 1983 (BULLETIN TODAY, 21, 22 Dec 83)	86
Six NPA Rebels Killed Five Die in MNLF Ambush	
Firms Face Probe Over Price Hikes (Jun Ramirez; BULLETIN TODAY, 21 Dec 83)	88
VIETNAM	
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
NHAN DAN Notes Soviet Assistance to Coal Sector (Nguyen Chan; NHAN DAN, 19 Oct 83)	90
NHAN DAN on Soviet Assistance to Oil, Gas Sector (Nguyen Hoa; NHAN DAN, 28 Oct 83)	96
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
New District Established in Ha Tuyen Province (NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 83)	100
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Improvements in Management of Ben Thanh Market Reported (TIEN PHONG, 29 Nov-5 Dec 83)	102
NHAN DAN Editorial Calls for Improved Supply of Rationed Goods (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 83)	106
Briefs Warranty Service Shops	109
AGRICULTURE	
An Giang Province Increases Investments in Winter-Spring Crops (Le Cong Minh; NHAN DAN, 22 Nov 83)	110
Editorial Stresses Importance of Industrial Crops in Industrialization (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 83)	113
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Do Muoi Addresses Handicraft Union Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 23 Dec 83)	116
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Airport Being Built in Dien Bien Phu Area (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Dec 83)	117

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Briefs

New Doctors

118

POPULATIONS, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Ha Tuyen Province Reports on Settlement of Nomads

(NHAN DAN, 23 Nov 83)

119

Dong Thap Takes Steps To Redistribute Population

(NHAN DAN, 22 Nov 83)

120

PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE PLANS DEFENSE PROJECTS INQUIRY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Dec 83 p 7

[Text]

THE parliamentary public accounts committee will conduct an inquiry into project management in the Department of Defence. The inquiry, which will begin early next year, will cover defence purchases such as ships, aircraft and specialised facilities under wide-ranging terms of reference.

About 150 projects under way by the department are worth an estimated \$7000 million. In 1982-3, the department spent about \$750 million on purchase or construction of major equipment.

The public accounts committee inquiry follows a scathing report by the Auditor-General in September, and the committee's own inquiry into HMAS Tobruk.

The Auditor-General found that vital defence projects were up to five years behind schedule because of poor management, causing cost increases of almost 300 per cent in the case of one ship, HMAS Success.

The inquiry into Tobruk was concerned with gross defects in the ship's structure and operations, contract management by the navy and Defence

Department, poor quality control and the fact that the ship was 297 tonnes overweight.

The committee also inquired into the circumstances of the death of a naval cadet, Kenneth Dax, aboard Tobruk in December 1981 and the Defence Department's response.

The new inquiry into defence procurement was announced in the public accounts committee annual report, tabled in Federal Parliament yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Senator George Georges, has not yet determined the precise terms of reference for the inquiry but said they may use the construction of HMAS Success as a case study.

Commenting on the Tobruk inquiry, the report said: "The committee feels that while the recommendations of the Tobruk report will go some way towards improving project management and contract administration in the Department of Defence, there remains an urgent need to critically review the methodology of defence project management."

The Tobruk report has now been drafted but may not be tabled this year because the House of Representatives has

risen.

The committee had hoped to have the report tabled this year, partly because of consideration for the parents of Kenneth Dax who have waited almost two years for a full explanation of how he died.

Both the Tobruk report and the forthcoming inquiry into defence procurement will have wide implications for the Australian defence industry and the future of commercial contracts from the Defence Department.

The new inquiry was foreshadowed by the vice-chairman of the committee, Mr Alan Cadman (Lib, NSW), at the recent conference of State and federal public accounts committees.

"I believe that both the Tobruk report and the committee's forthcoming inquiry into defence project management will be of direct benefit to Australian business and their employees," Mr Cadman said.

In its annual report, the public accounts committee also criticises delays within the Government in implementing its recommendations.

CS0: 4200/328

QUEENSLAND TO FIGHT FEDERAL ABORIGINE POLICY

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 10-11 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Michael Colman and Peter Terry]

[Text]

QUEENSLAND's acting Premier, Mr Gunn, yesterday promised the State would fight the Federal Government over the issue of Aboriginal land rights.

"If the Commonwealth is spoiling for a fight with the States, it will certainly get one from Queensland on this issue," he said.

In Western Australia, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr O'Connor, joined in the attack by saying that the Federal Government was dividing the nation with its policy for Aboriginal land rights and reducing white Australians to second-class citizens.

In a prelude to the proposed Commonwealth legislation on Aboriginal land rights, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Mr Holding, outlined

principles such as inalienable freehold title for Aboriginal land, protection of Aboriginal sites, access to mining royalty equivalents, compensation for lost land to be negotiated, and Aboriginal control of mining on Aboriginal land.

Mr Gunn said: "The Hawke Government apparently is determined to place Aborigines above all other Australians by bequeathing them rights which are not available to Australians generally.

"If this is the Federal Government's view of racial assimilation, it is badly misdirected.

"Such action will heighten differences between Aborigines and other Australians rather than encourage racial harmony."

Mr Gunn said events had proved Australians were not in favor of Aboriginal land rights claims.

Overwhelming

"The recent Northern Territory election overwhelmingly showed that Australians do not want national assets passed over to Aboriginal control," he said.

"It is a lesson that Mr Hawke and Mr Holding should take heed of."

In Perth, Mr O'Connor said: "If the Federal Government has its way, the only people who will be able to call Australia home in future will be black Australians.

"The rest of us will have to run around in sackcloth and ashes, beating our breasts, proclaiming ourselves thieves and murderers and humbly asking permission to continue our illegal occupation of this country."

He said the land rights proposals put forward by Mr Holding were a recipe for disaster.

"Mr Holding's proposals will create a permanent division of Australia into two nations — black and white," he said.

"Only the blacks will be able to call Australia home while the rest of us live under the label of intruders."

Mr O'Connor said it was absurd to pretend that equality of citizenship and unity within the nation could be created by declaring some land Aboriginal and some land Australian.

Hypocrisy

"It is humbug and hypocrisy to state, as Mr Holding does, that the Aboriginal people own the land and that we have to 'give them that which is theirs' and then to say that the Federal Government will give what it decides is theirs and pay compensation for what the same Government

decides is somehow not theirs," he said.

"Either this is one nation owned entirely by Aborigines or it is one nation owned entirely by modern Australia, of which Aborigines are equal citizens.

"It is farcical to say that the Aboriginal race owns some parts of Australia, but not others. It is pompous absurdity to say that the Crown owns all minerals, but not 'Aboriginal' minerals."

Mr O'Connor said he endorsed those sections of Mr Holding's speech in which the Minister called for the continuation and acceleration of programs to ensure Aboriginal equality of opportunity.

"There is no question in my mind or in the State Opposition's policies that Aboriginal people must be given every opportunity to take their place as full and equal citizens of this country," he said.

"Those policies include occupation, use and ownership of land by Aboriginal people with special assistance to ensure their rights in this area are expressed in practical terms.

"But our policies will never include a land rights system which turns the vast majority of Australians into strangers in their homeland, and sets up two distinct and separate nations under separate laws relating to land and minerals."

CSO: 4200/328

ACTU RELAXES, CAI INTENSIFIES PRICE WATCHDOG OPPOSITION

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Text]

THE ACTU has backed down on its threats over the Prices Surveillance Authority. It said yesterday it was not opposing the legislation to set up the body or seeking legislative changes.

The ACTU secretary, Mr Bill Kelty and the president, Mr Dolan, sent a Telex to the Government stating the PSA legislation had been discussed with them and accepted.

However, because the legislative framework placed an unequivocal onus on the Treasurer, Mr Keating, to make the authority effective, the ACTU believed changes of an administrative nature should be made, the officials said.

The ACTU Telex which was tabled in Parliament by Mr Keating sharply contrasted with statements made only 24 hours before by Mr Dolan.

Mr Dolan described the legislation as "pretty useless" which did not deserve to be called even a "toothless tiger".

He also said it destroyed an important element of the prices-and-incomes accord which could lead to its collapse.

The ACTU executive, meeting in Melbourne this week, also passed a unanimous resolution demanding six changes including:

INCORPORATION of all federal price regulatory systems into the authority.

THE establishment of firm pricing guidelines for general application in the economy.

PSA involvement in industry councils to develop industry plans.

The executive said unless these conditions were "positively answered" the ACTU would not accept the authority as satisfying the basic conditions of the accord.

Despite this, the Telex to Mr Keating and the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, said only that the proposals should be subject to further discussion.

And even before official negotiations between the ACTU and Mr Keating begin at a meeting of the Economic Planning Advisory Council on Monday, the two officials said: "We are satisfied the Treasurer will genuinely consider each of the issues raised."

Mr Keating told Parliament that Mr Kelty and Mr Dolan had contacted him to clarify their position because they believed there was some misunderstanding of their intentions.

But even he did not appear prepared to accept the ACTU attempt to distance itself from the previous day's decision and statements.

Mr Keating repeated that he was "surprised" by the ACTU's initial statement because there had been extensive discussion both with the unions and employers before the authority's legislation was drafted.

But although the Government can accommodate most of the ACTU's demands within the broad framework of the legislation, it has a new problem with the National Employers Organisation maintaining its attack on the authority.

The president of the Confederation of Australian Industry, Mr Don Hughes, sent a letter to Mr Keating reaffirming that employers are "strongly opposed in principle to the concept of prices surveillance and regard the mechanisms now sought to be established, as both unnecessary and undesirable".

Mr Hughes said the CAI was also opposed to the ACTU demands for basic changes to the authority and warned it would be "a matter of utmost concern" if such changes were made at this late stage.

And even though the CAI recognised the Government had a mandate to establish the authority, it was still concerned about aspects of the legislation even in its present form.

These included the general uncertainty about the area of coverage for the legislation; the failure of the Government to gain agreement from State governments to have their own authorities comply with it; and the failure of the legislation to provide for an employer member on the authority.

The CAI also regarded the onus on employers to prove sufficient resistance to industrial action before the authority would allow them to pass on wage increases as "unreasonable and inequitable".

CSO: 4200/328

RESERVE UNIT SHELVED BY FISCAL SHORTFALL

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 8 Dec 83 p 10

[Article by Brett Free]

[Text]

SOUTHPORT.— A Gold Coast Army Reserve unit had been put in limbo by the Federal Government, Mr Peter White (Lib, McPherson) said yesterday.

Mr White, a former lieutenant-colonel, said the 41st Battery had been stood down for four months because there was not enough money to pay reserve soldiers.

"Their last parade was in early November and they will not pa-

rade again until the end of February. One third of the year will pass without any training," he said.

"Recruit courses have been cancelled because recruiting has virtually stopped. Parade times have been cut from three to two hours which is barely enough time to arrive and go home."

Mr White said Australia's defence was based on a small regu-

lar force and a well-trained and effective reserve which was now in jeopardy because reserve forces were mothballed.

He said: "Australia's armed forces are being reduced to a sorry state. Australia's defence is a theoretical matter but, as a gentle reminder, the Russians now have bombers in Vietnam that can reach any part of this country."

Lt-Col. Brown, who is in charge of the 41st Battery, was not available for comment yesterday.

CSO: 4200/328

AUSTRALIA

GOVERNMENT SPENDING BOOSTS RECOVERY, NOT GROWTH

Melbourne THE AGE in English 9 Dec 83 p 4

[Article by Kenneth Davidson in the column "News Analysis"]

[Text] CANBERRA.--The national accounts show that the output losses in the June quarter have been made good in the September quarter. Does this constitute an economic recovery?

Since the December quarter, 1980, non-farm gross domestic product has been between \$28,100 million and \$28,700 million a quarter in constant 1980 prices, apart from the June quarter 1983 when it fell just below \$28,000 million.

I think most people would describe the period from 1980 on as bumping along the bottom of a recession, rather than as a period of hope or of steady growth.

Why the change now? First there is relief. Early in the year there was the fear that we were on the brink of another precipice. Now we know with the benefit of hindsight that all we had hit was a rather severe pothole.

Further, there is the more tangible evidence of a turnabout in the labor market, as shown in the labor force survey published yesterday.

But even this must be kept in perspective. The number in full-time employment increased 17,000 during November, but total full-time employment is still 5.3 million, the same as it was a year ago.

We can say that the economy is no longer deteriorating, in that expenditure is now growing fast enough to ensure that those who have jobs will be likely to keep their jobs.

In other words, anxiety has been removed for the bulk of the workforce with jobs because their jobs will now be looking more secure.

But do we have a recovery in the sense that there will be sufficient growth to take up the 90,000 to 120,000 a year growth in the workforce, and even nibble away slowly at the estimated 620,000 who are unemployed and actively seeking employment?

Farm production is giving a massive impetus to the whole economy but the impact on demand, output and employment in the non-farm sector will be dampened by the fact that farmers will be using a sizeable part of their increase in income to pay off past debts.

So where else is the growth in demand coming from to sustain a recovery?

The largest contributor to the September quarter growth was the growth in Government spending on consumption. This rose 8.4 per cent and contributed 1.5 per cent to the total non-farm growth of 2.2 per cent during the September quarter.

But against that there was a slight decline in Government capital spending and there was no contribution to growth from this direction at all.

It seems to me slightly crazy to be curbing Government capital spending when at the same time private non-dwelling construction spending is falling more than 20 per cent, and total private investment is falling more than 8 per cent during the quarter.

Because stocks ran down only \$330 million in the September quarter instead of \$700 million as in the June quarter, this added \$370 million to economic growth, or 1.3 percentage points to the non-farm growth of 2.2 per cent.

But as we know, the Government accepted Treasury advice that any further expansion of Government spending would somehow "crowd out" the private sector and the large borrowing requirement would force up interest rates.

I can't see how a contraction in Government capital spending can crowd out private spending, and I note that interest rates are going down not up, in spite of the record \$8600 million deficit. Clearly, what people believe has some ability to "crowd out" any objective observation of the facts.

Apart from Government consumption spending, the other positive contributions to growth in the September quarter were private consumption spending and stocks.

The contribution from stocks was 1.3 percentage points but it was largely "technical". It arose because there was a reversal from the \$900 million stock decumulation in the June quarter to a slight stock build-up of \$90 million in the September quarter.

Consumption spending grew sufficiently to contribute 1 percentage point to total growth, even though wages, salaries and supplements have fallen.

The contradiction between falling wages, rising consumption and a rising level of savings can be explained first by the increase in farm incomes, secondly by a massive rise in non-wage incomes and thirdly by the expansion of transfer payments in the form of unemployment benefits as the welfare bill rises with unemployment.

According to the national accounts, the total wages and salaries bill has fallen 1 per cent over the 12 months to September, while the gross operating surpluses

of companies has increased 37 per cent, and the gross surpluses of other enterprises has increased 20 per cent.

The figures reflect the success of labor shedding and the wages from wage earners to capitalists.

It is believed that this redistribution will lead to more investment and more jobs. Of course, the jobs will not follow the investment if the investment is in real estate, and real estate looks particularly attractive under the present tax laws.

To the extent that there is any recovery now, it is coming from Government spending, directly through Government consumption spending on goods and services produced by the private sector, and indirectly as expanding transfer payments become the income of the growing army of unemployed who, in turn, spend on goods and services produced by the private sector.

If there is a recovery, it is a public sector-led recovery which is underpinning, not crowding out, the private sector.

CSO: 4200/328

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TRADE HEAD APPOINTED--MR JOHN Menadue was last night appointed by the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, as the new head of the Department of Trade. He will take over the position on Monday. Mr Menadue succeeds Mr Jim Scully, who retired earlier this year. Mr Menadue entered the Commonwealth Public Service from private industry in 1973 as secretary to the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. He served as ambassador to Japan, and as secretary of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and the Department of the Special Minister of State. [Text] [Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Dec 83 p 2]

CSO: 4200/328

PPP LEADERS DISCUSS POSSIBLE PPP CONGRESS

PPP Leader Comments

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Nov 83 p 12

[text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The PPP [Development Unity Party] will not be capable of holding a national congress if some of its leaders are unable to set aside doubts about their associates, if there is not a feeling of mutual trust, and if they are unwilling to abandon the practice of holding several functions simultaneously. Only if such props to personal prestige can be set aside, if the leaders are prepared to look into their own souls and stop being stubborn, if they are prepared to promote feelings of tolerance and expand feelings of brotherhood and unity, can the national congress be held.

This is the view of H. Amin Iskandar, a member of Parliament and of the Development Unity Faction in that body. He made this statement Wednesday [2 November] in answer to questions from reporters about whether or not the PPP is capable of holding a national conference or congress, such as GOLKAR [Functional Development Groups political party] recently did.

According to Amin Iskandar, he himself is not among those who are determined to hold the national congress as soon as possible. In this connection he said: "I am a supporter of legality." Therefore, he said, he wanted all of the provisions of law fully applied.

Family law, community law, state law, and the by-laws of the organization as set down in its constitution and rules of procedure should be applied in a responsible way. He said: "If it says in the by-laws that there must be a national congress, then it must be held!"

Third Party

Since agreement was reached on simplifying the party structure and since the basic law on political parties and GOLKAR has entered into effect, the PPP has never held a national congress. GOLKAR has held national conferences on three occasions, and even the PDI [Indonesian Democracy Party] has held two national congresses.

How will it look if the PPP is incapable of holding a national congress? Asked this question, Amin Iskandar thought that in such a case the government might seek to play a role in the matter. He added: "This would not be against the law."

In his view, Section 3, Paragraph 2 of Law No 3 of 1975 on political parties and GOLKAR can be used by the government as a basis for suspending the central executive leadership of the party. He added: "If there have been violations of the law, suspend the party leadership. I wouldn't object!"

Decision of the MPR

Asked if it would be necessary to insert in the party constitution and by-laws a provision recognizing a single founding principle, Amin Iskandar thought that "this would no longer be necessary."

In his view the decision made by the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] is the highest level source of law after the Constitution of 1945. For that reason the decision is automatically applicable, and any other provisions in conflict with it are not legally in effect.

In connection with the determination made that there shall be a single founding principle for organizations, he was asked whether the PPP constitution and by-laws needed to be changed. Amin Iskandar replied that changing or adding a provision in this respect was no longer a question. This is because any organizational constitution in conflict with the MPR decision is no longer in effect. The PPP is consequently obliged to apply the MPR decision. He continued: "It should also be recalled that representatives of social and political organizations took part in making that decision."

Certain to Split

Meanwhile, a KOMPAS source stated that if the PPP is able to hold a national congress in the most literal sense, this will certainly lead to a split. The source said: "The PPP as a body cannot be compared with GOLKAR."

Some elements in the PPP are still too prominent. Each element in the party thinks it is the strongest, and for that reason it would not be surprising if in the future there are struggles for positions and posts in the organization.

Therefore, several sources state that the PPP will be able to hold a national congress if it involves a third party. If there is no third party in attendance, there will certainly be "open war" between several party elements.

Views of A. Nuis

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Jakarta, PELITA--The younger generation in the Development Unity Party [PPP] does not regard the question of holding a national congress of the party as

a major issue at present, although in principle they would be happy if such a congress were held in an effort to achieve organizational consolidation. President Soeharto expressed a hope that political parties and groups would undertake such an effort in his speech opening the national conference of GOLKAR [Functional Groups party].

This was stated by Dr A. Muis, a member of the Central Executive Council of the PPP, to the press on Thursday [3 November]. Recently, many comments have been made about the desire to hold a national congress of the PPP.

According to Doctor Muis, the younger generation of the PPP has confidence in the views of Dr H. J. Naro, master of laws, the general chairman of the party, regarding the right and appropriate time for the PPP to hold its national conference. He said that at present the party is placing greater emphasis on its thinking regarding national responsibility, such as encouraging balance and political stability.

Whatever the case, according to Doctor Muis, although the PPP has not yet held a national congress, the process of consolidation and handing over power to the next generation within the party organization is still continuing. He added: "This can be seen in the request by the general chairman of the PPP that party cadres, and particularly those of the younger generation, should be appointed to fill party leadership positions at all echelons."

It may be true that some conflicts within the party can be seen from the outside. However, these are only differences of opinion between senior leaders, will not lead to splits in the party, and will not have any influence on the younger generation of the party.

Doctor Muis said: "The future of the party is in the hands of the younger generation, and the younger generation has never felt any doubts or concern."

In that connection Doctor Muis urged the party younger generation in the provinces not to be dragged into differences of opinion between senior leaders of the PPP, if such exist, but to continue to try to indoctrinate their own generation to participate in making the national development program a success and to achieve technological progress at the present time.

Syarifuddin Harahap, Husni Ibrahim Comment

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 4 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 3 November--Dr Syarifuddin Harahap, one of the chairmen of the Central Executive Council of the Development Unity Party (PPP), states that a national congress of the PPP needs to be held in the near future, because there are no longer any problems in the way of convening such a meeting.

Answering questions from reporters on Thursday [3 November], Doctor Syarifuddin, a member of Parliament and also a member of the Development Unity Faction from the Serikat Islam [Islamic Union] element of the PPP, went on to say that it

would be best for the PPP to hold a national congress because internal party problems could be resolved at such a national-level meeting.

When he was asked whether this statement meant that previously there were problems in the way of holding a national congress, Syarifuddin answered: "Previously, there were many problems preventing the convening of a national congress."

However, he only laughed when he was asked a further question, "Does this mean that there are no longer any problems in the way of holding a national congress of the PPP?" However, he recalled that there was an agreement that the only person who could make a statement on the national congress was John Naro, who holds the position of general chairman in the Central Executive Council. He said this agreement was intended to prevent confusion in reports on the national congress.

GOLKAR

Meanwhile, Dr Husni Thamrin (from the NU [Islamic Scholars] faction of the PPP) also said that he considered it necessary to hold a national congress. On Tuesday [1 November] in answer to a question he said that in connection with the Fourth and Fifth 5-Year Plans adjustments needed to be made in the party program, because there have been many changes in the situation.

From another point of view a national congress is also needed to achieve the consolidation of the party, because up to now there has been no mechanism within the PPP for doing this. Husni Thamrin hoped that the recent holding of the Third National Conference of GOLKAR would stimulate the PPP into holding its own national conference as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile, Tengku Saleh, the chairman of the Party Advisory Council, said that he saw no signs of efforts by the party leaders to hold a national congress. He said that he was aware that a national congress would be very important, because Section 10 of the PPP provides that a national congress shall be held once every 4 years, and there has been no national congress of the PPP in the past 8 years. In his view important matters involving the party must be discussed at a national congress, such as updating the by-laws and program of the PPP.

A reporter asked: "Does the PPP have a program now?" Tengku Saleh replied: "No national congress has ever been held."

Consolidation

He also said that, in fact, elements of the PPP can propose holding a national congress. However, up to the present no such proposal has been advanced. He said: "It would be very proper if the succession to the present leadership is designated at a national congress, rather than in some other way."

Whatever the case, Tengku Saleh said that before it decides to hold a national congress, the PPP should make appropriate preparations so that conflicts will not emerge at the national congress.

He recalled that President Soeharto had urged social and political forces to undertake a process of consolidation. Tengku Saleh, who is First Chairman of the Central Executive Council of PERTI (Islamic Educational Union), one of the components of the PPP, said: "Certainly, this appeal was not only directed at GOLKAR but was also intended for the political parties."

For that reason Tengku Saleh added that the PPP should hold a national congress as soon as possible. However, without prior preparation, he admitted, a collective party leadership will not emerge from such a meeting. In this connection, in his view, the sense of collectivity is a reflection of a family outlook and the viewpoints held in common. It is a reflection of the values of Pancasila [Five Principles of the Nation] democracy. Tengku Saleh said: "As a result, holding a national conference means moving toward consulting together in the service of positive interests."

Should Not Be Limited

A party figure who holds a leadership position in the PPP faction in Parliament but who did not want his name to be used hoped that the national congress of the PPP would not be limited to the party itself but would include a "third party." He said this was because, if the national congress is limited to the party itself, there will be splits in the PPP organization in the future.

According to this source, splits will result from the respective elements in the party making their presence felt at the national congress.

Another PPP source who is also a member of Parliament stated, on a separate occasion, that the green light has already been given by the parties in authority to hold a national congress of the PPP. He again emphasized that there was a possibility that the national congress would be held in March 1984, although the place has not yet been decided on.

Regarding the national congress to be held to make changes in the Central Executive Council of the PPP, there have already been extensive discussions among the members. However, most of the PPP leaders do not wish to "show their cards" as yet in making statements to reporters on what will be discussed at the national congress.

Amin Iskandar

Amin Iskandar, from the NU element of the PPP, answering a question from a SHAR HARAPAN representative on Friday [4 November], said: "Basically, there is a more effective way to ensure that the national congress will not cost too much money and energy."

He continued: "I know of a place where four or five people can meet, and in 5 or 10 minutes all of the problems will be resolved."

When he was asked whether this meant that there won't be a national congress of the PPP, Amin Iskandar asked in return: "Is it the national congress or a solution

to our problems that is needed?" He added that with or without a national congress, with or without a national conference, the results will finally be the same.

In support of this opinion, he said that the question of a single founding principle for the PPP is no longer a problem, while other questions can be resolved at a meeting somewhere with four or five people attending and lasting only 5 to 10 minutes.

He was asked whether a resolution of all problems at a meeting attended by four or five people and lasting only 5-10 minutes could be accepted by all members of the PPP. Raising his eyebrows, Amin Iskandar again answered by asking: "Is there still a Development Unity Party?"

Ibnu Hajar, Ismail Mokobombang Comment

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Jakarta, 7 November--A number of leaders of the Development Unity Party (PPP) still hold different views on whether it is necessary to hold a national congress of the party at the present time. Those who agree with holding a national congress refer to the provisions of the party by-laws, while those who do not agree raise the question of whether a national congress would be useful.

Nurhasan Ibnu Hadjar, vice president of the PPP, told reporters at the Parliament building in the Senayan district of Jakarta on Saturday [5 November] that he agreed with holding the national congress as soon as possible in accordance with the provisions of the party by-laws. He said: "I think that all of the members agree that the national congress should be held as soon as possible."

However, Ibnu Hadjar's views differ from those of Ismail Mokobombang, deputy secretary general of the PPP, and of Dr H. Ali Imran Kadir, deputy general chairman of the North Sumatra branch of the Indonesian Muslim Association [Muslimin Indonesia--HI], which were expressed on separate occasions on Saturday [5 November].

Ismail Mokobombang, a PPP leader from the Serikat Islam (SI) [Islamic Union] component, thinks that a national congress does not need to be held at present because not many questions need to be discussed. He said: "It would be best for the party members to concentrate on the implementation of the 1983 decisions of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] and the GBHM [Main Directions of State Policy], in preparation for the beginning of the Fourth 5-Year Plan."

Meanwhile, Dr H. Ali Imran Kadir, of the Indonesian Muslim Association, thinks that the national congress is not yet necessary because, under present conditions, "the national congress would only use up money and energy."

Reading the Situation

Nurhasan Ibnu Hadjar, vice president of the PPP, said that PPP leaders must always respect the provisions of the party by-laws in administering the party. He

and: "If the party leaders respect the provisions of the party by-laws, the members must support them. If the by-laws provide that the national congress must be held, the party leaders must apply them."

According to Surhasan Ibnu Hadjar, party leaders must also be able to read the situation "in accordance with the GBHN document," in addition to the provisions of the by-laws. In that connection it is necessary to carry out a consolidation of the party membership, beginning with the central organization of the party and continuing down to the regional bodies, as well as training elements within the PPP organization. He said: "It is for that purpose that the national congress should be held right away."

Ismail (Jember), in support of his view that a national congress should not be held at this time, said that the PPP should spend more time thinking in national terms and giving priority to national questions, rather than emphasizing internal party problems. Jakoberhang, who is deputy chairman of Committee V of Parliament, said: "The results of the 1983 general session of the DPR [People's Consultative Assembly] should receive more of our attention."

Dr. A. Ali Tamin (Jatin), in support of his views, said that should the national congress be held at present, basic questions should be given priority, such as the constitution and by-laws of the party, the general program, the political statement, the election of the Central Executive Council, and the consolidation of the membership. He said: "Under present conditions discussing such basic questions would only use up money and energy."

He thinks that the existing constitution and by-laws of the PPP are appropriate, because in accordance with the decisions of the MPR the PPP has agreed unanimously to accept the Pancasila as the single founding principle. He said: "This means that even without holding a national congress the PPP has accepted the Pancasila as the single founding principle."

He added that with regard to the general program and the political statement of the PPP, these cannot be separated from the provisions of the GBHN and the other decisions of the MPR. With particular reference to the election of PPP leaders, he said that the present PPP leaders now have sufficient authority to handle this matter.

Ali Tamin's Opinion

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Nov 83 p 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--A national congress of the Development Unity Party (PPP) is an imperative because this is provided in the constitution and by-laws of the party. This view was expressed by Ali Tamin, master of laws and deputy secretary of the Development Unity faction in Parliament, answering questions from reporters on Wednesday [9 November] regarding plans for holding the national congress of the PPP in 1984.

According to Ali Tanin, there are at least three reasons for holding the national congress. First, present conditions make it possible. Secondly, the constitution and the by-laws of the PPP need to be adjusted to the decisions of the m'u, particularly the provisions regarding a single founding principle. Thirdly, the powers and authority of the party leadership, which at present is considered capable of leading the PPP masses, so that the general election campaign can go well.

Won't the national congress exhaust the party treasury? Asked this question, Ali Tanin said that if the objective is good, we shouldn't be afraid to spend money from the party budget. Previously, a member of the PPP and a friend of Ali Tanin from the same component (the Indonesian Muslim Association) [Muslimin Indonesia] of the PPP, said that a national congress of the party did not need to be held and added that it would simply use up money in the budget.

For Party Consolidation

Ali Tanin said that holding a national congress in 1964 would not lead to splits in the party. He said: "The national congress is intended to achieve the consolidation of the party and increase its unity and union." However, he did not completely reject the possibility that there might be differences of opinion which could emerge at the national congress.

He was asked whether the success or failure of the national congress would depend on whether or not a "third hand" would be present at the meeting. Ali Tanin declared that the PPP did not wish and would not invite interference by a "third hand." He was confident that the party leaders will be able to deal with this matter.

However, the deputy secretary of the Development Unity Faction recalled that in society there is "mutual dependence," and the PPP did not deny this.

Regarding the question of passing on authority to the younger generation in the party, Ali Tanin referred this matter fully to the national congress. However, he said privately that a party leadership which "provides protection for the people" will be supported.

5170
CSG; 4213/70

KEY APPOINTMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND SECURITY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] General Poniman, the minister of defense and security, appointed eight first-echelon officials of the Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM) in a ceremony held at the department's building on Jalan Merdeka Barat in Jakarta on Tuesday (8 November). Lt Gen Ignatius Yogi Supardi (Ret'd) was appointed as secretary general of HANKAM, Lt Gen Widyono Sarwono (Ret'd) as inspector general, Rear Admiral F.M. Parapat, PhD as director general of general planning and budgeting, Lt Gen S. Soemantri (Ret'd) as director general of personnel, manpower and veterans' affairs, Rear Marshal B. Parwoto as director general of materiel, facilities and services, Brig Gen Hardijono as chief of the Industry and Technology Research and Development Board, Brig Gen Utaryo Surodirono (Ret'd) as chief of the Survey and Mapping Center, and Maj Gen Moehartono as chief of the Education and Training Center.

Among those attending the ceremony were Gen L.B. Moerdani, the commander of the armed forces; Lt Gen Rudini, the army chief of staff; Vice Marshal Sukardi, the air force chief of staff; Police Lt Gen Pamuji, the deputy chief of the national police; and Vice Admiral Teddy Asikin Natanegara, the navy deputy chief of staff.

Law No 20 of 1982

Minister Poniman said that the appointments were carried out pursuant to the provisions of Presidential Directive No 46 of 1983, which sets forth the basic principles for the organization of HANKAM, and Presidential Directive No 244/M of 1983, which deals with the appointment of first-echelon officials of HANKAM.

With the issuance of these two directives, and as intended by Law No 20 of 1982--which deals with the basic principles for the defense of the state--HANKAM was separated from Armed Forces Headquarters.

The minister affirmed that HANKAM must be fully functional by the beginning of April 1984 so that policy lines can be issued on the requirements of HANKAM and the armed forces for the 1984-1988 period.

The schedule for the reorganization of HANKAM calls for the appointment of personnel and the designation and regulation of facilities and equipment in the

period from 1 October 1983 to 31 March 1984. The period from 1 January 1984 to 31 March 1984 is for the organization of complete working procedures and systems and for the establishment of work mechanisms within the department and between departmental components and the armed forces. All of these things are covered in detail in directives issued by the HANKAM minister.

Minister Poniman said that there has been a division in the basic assignments of HANKAM and Armed Forces Headquarters as a result of the separation of the two organizations. According to Presidential Directive No 46 of 1983, the basic assignment of HANKAM is to perform some of the general duties of government and development in the state defense and security management-sector.

The minister said that the appointment of first-echelon officials will be immediately followed by the appointment of second-echelon officials and so on down the line. "The establishment of an organizational structure and the appointment of officials represents the first step, and this step will determine whether or not the department will be successful in carrying out its basic assignment," he said.

The minister also affirmed that it is necessary to develop a strong national resilience in all sectors.

Explanation Needed

The minister said that in implementing national development in the defense and security sector it is necessary to explain the operation of the message of the people that is contained in the Main Lines of National Policy, and, connecting this with the 5-point program of the Fourth Development Cabinet, it is necessary to create stable political and security conditions that are supported by a national spirit of unity and cohesion and a strong national discipline.

"In this way we will be able to make a success of national development and this will bring the Indonesian nation to a state of national well-being. It is necessary that we create these conditions, and this matter receives priority in the work program for the department that is contained in the Third Defense and Security Strategic Plan," the minister said.

Citing some of the more urgent activities that are now being carried out by HANKAM in its operations to maintain, upgrade and support programs for the strengthening and development of the armed forces, the minister said that efforts are being made to consolidate the results of the Second Defense and Security Strategic Plan in what remains of the 1983/84 fiscal year, that a work program for 1984/85 is being organized, and that a detailed analysis of the Defense and Security Strategic Policy for the period 1984-1988 is being prepared.

Organizational Structure

The Secretariat General of Hankam is composed of six bureaus, namely, the General Affairs Bureau, Security Bureau, Organization Bureau, Legal Bureau,

Public Relations Bureau, Data Collection and Management Bureau and Foreign Relations Bureau. Each bureau is headed by a bureau chief.

Under the HANKAM Inspectorate General are a Secretariat, an Inspector of Program Implementation, an Inspector of Personnel, an Inspector of Funds and Equipment, and an Inspector of Special Affairs.

The Directorate General of General Planning and Budgeting is composed of the Secretariat, the Directorate for General Planning, the Directorate of the Budget and Funding, the Control Directorate, and the Directorate of Financial Administration.

The Directorate General of Personnel, Manpower and Veterans Affairs is composed of the Secretariat, the Directorate of Mobilization, Demobilization and a Trained Citizenry, the Directorate of Personnel Management and Administration, and the Directorate of Veterans Management and Administration.

The Directorate General of Materiel, Facilities and Services is composed of the Secretariat, the Directorate of Materiel, the Directorate of Facilities and Services, the Directorate for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled and Health, and the Directorate of Procurement.

Unlike other government departments, HANKAM does not have regional offices in the provinces.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

ISLAMIC SEMINAR'S VIEW ON INDIGENOUS CAPITALISM

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 21 Oct 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Fears of Dependence on Foreign Powers and Reduced National Autonomy"]

[Text] It is feared that free market capitalism, perceived as being practiced in Indonesia, can foster economic and political neo-imperialism which will result in dependence on foreign powers and reduced national autonomy.

This conclusion, among others, was reached by the Seminar on Islam and Solution of National Development Problems which was conducted by the Islamic Philosophy Analysis Group (KPMI) of the "Sunan Kalijaga" National Islamic Institute (IAIN) at Jogjakarta, which ended early in the morning Thursday.

The seminar felt that Indonesia's current development efforts are supported by economic development which automatically spilled over to politics. The process of socio-economic change and modernization is based on the development of communications and public political participation.

It also believed that development has given rise to tensions stemming from conflicts between old and new secular values. This has led to corruption, abuse of authority, unemployment, and foreign capital domination. Further, this has fostered the existence of entrepreneurs that are very dependent on government concessions, skillful bureaucratic manipulation, inequitable division of profits, and poverty.

The Source of Man's Strength

The seminar believed that the problem of poverty in Indonesia is basically a problem of human resources. The solution, therefore, requires that development start by improving the quality and skill of those resources. This effort must be given the first priority in development.

Islam will not eradicate poverty, according to the seminar, because wealth and poverty are determined by God. Islam will, however, narrow the gap between the rich and the poor through equilization. This can be accomplished by using a process of equilization that involves donation of state or individual wealth, incidental government interference in individual property ownership rights, and the creation of productive capital from property donated for religious purposes.

It was the seminar's opinion that development is a dynamic, historical process and that the relationship between religion and development can be put into a historical perspective. This relationship can assume a number of forms. In one form, Islam may integrate itself with the development effort without making an issue of its participation in the historical development process. In another form, Islam may attempt to ease the tension between the profane and the pure through a series of efforts at adaptation. In still another form, Islam could present itself as the only alternative that can bring about a thorough solution to all problems. The Islamic religion and culture can accomplish the extremely important task through development based on economic development, as long as there is a rational and creative effort is made to develop the Islamic religion.

The seminar was of the opinion that development which must be supported by political stability and uniformity in almost all aspects of society, and which must be led by technocratic development, causes the people to no longer be the source of developmental information, but to merely become the source of energy for the government to use to realize its plans. This brings about an epidemic of lethargy, especially among the intellectuals, the youth and the university students.

To respond to the problems of development in Indonesia, the seminar was of the opinion that a pattern of thought based on Islam, science and Indonesianism must be developed.

This 3 day seminar was held from 17-19 October at the IAIN Sunan Kalijaga campus in Jogjakarta.

9127

CSO: 4213/67

SUPREME COURT REJECTS APPEALS IN SUBVERSION CASE

Sentence Increased

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 7 Nov 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Hariman Siregar, a former chairman of the Student Council at the University of Indonesia, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to 6 years in prison, less time already spent in custody. Hariman Siregar was tried before the Central Jakarta state court in 1974 on charges that he was an instigator of the riots that attended the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka to Jakarta in January of that year.

The Supreme Court's panel of judges was composed of Chief Justice Agung Mudjono and Associate Justices Harsadi Darmokusumo and Agus Djamili. The panel, in a verdict dated 2 November 1983, first rejected the pleas for cassation that had been made by both Hariman Siregar and the public prosecutor.

After revoking the verdict of the Jakarta high court, which had sentenced Siregar to 4½ years in prison less time spent in custody, the panel tried the case itself and sentenced the defendant to 6 years in prison less time spent in custody.

In 1974 a panel of judges headed by B.H. Siburian at the Central Jakarta state court sentenced Siregar to 6 years in prison, less time spent in custody, after it had been legally and convincingly proven that he had committed a subversive act.

Hariman Siregar appealed to the Jakarta high court and, on 19 April 1976, the court reduced the sentence to 4½ years less time spent in custody.

Both Siregar and the public prosecutor were dissatisfied with this verdict and announced that they would appeal to the Supreme Court for cassation.

Two Weeks

According to information received by MERDEKA from the public prosecutor's office, under the law Hariman Siregar has 14 days in which to decide whether to accept the verdict or submit a further appeal.

He may appeal to the president for clemency and will not have to serve any time until a decision is reached on the appeal. If he does not appeal for clemency he must begin serving the remainder of his sentence.

Reaction of Officials

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Minister of Justice Ali Said, SH says that even though the government is calling for a political reconciliation, the law must be upheld. He made the comment on Wednesday afternoon [9 November] when asked by a KOMPAS reporter about his reaction to the decision reached by the Supreme Court in the cases of Dr Hariman Siregar, Dr Sjahrir and Aini Chalid.

Ali Tamin, SH, the deputy secretary of the United Development Party (PPP) faction in Parliament, feels that the decision is alarming. He said that a good, stable situation exists in Indonesia at this time "but this decision can make a segment of society uneasy again."

Albert Hasibuan, SH, a member of the Golkar faction in Parliament and deputy chairman of Parliamentary Commission III (legal affairs), feels that the decision by the Supreme Court is not the final decision because the three convicted defendants still have the opportunity to ask for a review and to appeal for clemency.

Aini Chalid, 34, was sentenced to 4 years in prison by the Central Jakarta state court. The appeals court in Jakarta reduced the sentence to 2 years and 3 months, less time spent in custody. This sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Aini Chalid has served his time but Dr Hariman Siregar and Dr Sjahrir still have about 3 years to serve before they complete their sentences.

Bob Nasution, SH, the head of the Jakarta district attorney's office, has affirmed that the authorities will take quick action to implement the decision reached by the Supreme Court. This means that Dr Hariman Siregar and Dr Sjahrir will be imprisoned in the near future.

No Backlog Desired

Minister Ali Said commented that Mudjono, SH--who is the chief justice of the Supreme Court and who headed the panel of judges who heard the defendants' appeal for cassation--is known as a firm upholder of the law. "Pak Mudjono looks at the legal aspects of every case he handles, and if he feels that the accused have been proven to be guilty then he will certainly impose appropriate sentences," he said.

The minister recognized that it is not impossible for a judge to act subjectively. He noted, however, that since these cases were tried by a panel of three judges then the subjectivity of the individual judges would be diminished and they would jointly reach a more objective decision. "It is impossible for the Supreme Court to err in rendering a verdict," he said.

According to Ali Tamin, the convicted defendants should remain cool-headed, even though the officials are determined to take quick action in implementing the sentences imposed by the Supreme Court, because there are still other ways to settle their cases, including an appeal for clemency. The member of Parliament feels that whatever the situation the Supreme Court cannot postpone their cases.

The former member of Parliamentary Commission III--this commission deals with matters of law and justice--feels that Chief Justice M.A. Mudjono, SH does not want to see a backlog of cases build up, particularly at the cassation level, and therefore these cases, even though they are political cases, will be decided in their proper sequence.

Two Provisions

Ali Said explained that should Hariman Siregar and Sjahrir decide to appeal for clemency, then two provisions of the law apply. According to the law on clemency, it is possible for a convicted defendant who has appealed for clemency to avoid serving his sentence until a decision is made on the appeal; but according to article 18, paragraph 2 of the antisubversion law, a defendant who has been convicted of subversion and who appeals for clemency must begin serving his sentence pending a decision on the appeal. In the latter instance, a death sentence will not be carried out.

Albert Hasibuan feels that since the public prosecutor is charged with implementing the decisions of the Supreme Court then he also has the right to do so in this case, even if Hariman Siregar and Sjahrir do appeal for clemency. He said that even if it is decided that the defendants must begin serving their sentences right away, they can always request a postponement. "In any case, the time served by the convicted defendants when they were in custody did have an educative nature," he said.

New Circumstances

Hasibuan also said that the convicted defendants can request a review if new facts or circumstances about the case are developed, although the granting of a review will not allow them to postpone serving their sentences.

If Hariman Siregar and Sjahrir do appeal for clemency it will mean that they are admitting that they committed an illegal act and violated the law. There are many legal practitioners who believe that Hariman and Sjahrir are unwilling to admit their guilt, and no small number of them feel that the best thing the two can do is to appeal for clemency. They say that "it would be in their own best interest, and if clemency is granted it will save their families a lot of trouble."

5458

CSO: 4213/82

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GOLKAR CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Suharto gave some practical advice to Golkar's central executive council--newly appointed at the recent Third National Conference of Golkar--in a meeting at Merdeka Palace on Monday afternoon [7 November]. His recommendations dealt with organizational matters, registration of members, accumulation of funds and the role Golkar must play in helping to make the Fourth 5-Year Plan (Pelita IV) successful.

Golkar General Chairman Sudharmono, SH introduced the members of the central executive council individually to the chief of state. All 45 members of the council were present with the exception of R.H. Sugandhi and Yusuf Wanandi, SH, who are on assignments abroad.

The president, whose expression reflected his good humor, spoke extemporaneously. He noted that he was speaking as the president and not as the chairman of Golkar's advisory council. "This is because of a letter I received from the Golkar secretary general. If I was speaking as the chairman of the advisory council I would certainly have something else to say," he said.

The president welcomed the resolutions that were adopted by the Golkar Third National Conference in Jakarta last month and said that he hoped that all of the resolutions, which were approved using democratic procedures, could be optimally implemented. "I, myself, as president, have an interest in this because according to articles 13 and 14 of Law No 3 of 1975 [on the simplification of political parties] the president has the authority to monitor the observance of this law by Golkar and the other two sociopolitical forces, and is even authorized to freeze anyone who is in violation of the law," he said.

Membership

The president chided Golkar and the two political parties for actually violating provisions of this law. Referring to the consolidation of these sociopolitical forces the president said, "After this law was promulgated the three sociopolitical forces had one year to comply with its provisions, including the provision that they register their members. However, I see that this has not been done, not even by Golkar." With a smile he added, "The fact is that this must be done, and it is my obligation to reprimand you."

Article 9 of the law states that the political parties and Golkar will register their membership and maintain registration lists, and article 15 states that the political parties and Golkar will be given an opportunity to comply with the provisions of the law and that they must be in compliance no later than 1 year after the law takes effect.

After "reprimanding" Golkar on this organizational matter, the president smilingly said that he hoped that Golkar would be able to settle its membership problem quickly and in accordance with the resolution on consolidation that was adopted by the Third National Conference, "so that if I, as president, make a request or ask about this matter at any time, it will have been done."

Financial Self-reliance

Still dealing with the subject of consolidation, the president said that in their efforts to participate in the development process, each of the sociopolitical forces would try to mobilize their supporters. This, he said, raised the question of how Golkar was going to obtain funds.

The president said that the government could give Golkar no more aid than it gave to the other political parties, and "therefore as regards the consolidation of funds, Golkar will have to look out for itself, will have to solve this problem by itself."

He warned Golkar that on no account should it instruct its cadres who are employed by the government to solicit funds. "Do not use the excuse that the money will be used to mobilize the people, and then tell cadres with positions in the government to collect funds. This is not a good thing to do, and indeed it will weaken Golkar."

The president added that Golkar must be able to show the other sociopolitical forces, the political parties, that it can stand on its own feet, that it is self-reliant, and that it can generate its own funds. "The central executive council and the advisory council must be able to solve this problem. If they cannot, and if Golkar shows itself to be weak, then other forces can use the situation to demonstrate Golkar's weakness and this can diminish the sympathies of the people who support Golkar. In short, we must really know how to maintain confidence," the president said.

Consistency

In another part of his address the chief of state said that Golkar, in conformance with the resolutions adopted at the Third National Conference, must be able to consistently increase its participation in national development and thereby give added substance to national independence. Relating the resolutions produced by the conference to the acts produced by the People's Consultative Congress (MPR), he noted that Golkar had the honor of having the most representatives in the MPR. "So you must not only be able to produce the acts of the MPR, products that are signed by the MPR chairmen and leadership, but you are also constrained to ensure that these acts really can be implemented," he said.

President Suharto said that the MPR acts are implemented by all of the people and not just by the president. He noted that it is stated in the Main Lines of National Policy that implementation is greatly dependent on the participation of the people, on their national discipline, mental attitude, and so on.

In this connection the president said that the framework for the foundation of a just and prosperous society based on the Pancasila must be laid during Pelita IV and must be strengthened during Pelita V. Then, in Pelita VI the Indonesian nation can take off for a just and prosperous society based on the Pancasila. This means that it is essential that an industrial base supported by agriculture be established during Pelita V, and this is not negotiable, he said.

The president cautioned that this problem must be viewed in its broader aspects. An industrial base supported by a strong agricultural base is just one aspect of the problem, the economic aspect. The overall purpose here, he said, is national resilience, national resilience in the ideological, economic, social, cultural, political and defense sectors. All of these things are important and must support the achievement of an industrial base supported by agriculture. "And therefore we must be prudent in selecting the structural members for this base from the framework of the political, economic and other foundations," he said.

The president added that with all the efforts at consolidation that were approved at the Third National Conference, Golkar certainly will be able to take action both internally and externally in participating in the implementation of Pelita IV.

Not Every 5 Years

Following his address the president and members of the central executive council met informally in the credentials room of Merdeka Palace. Here the president again cautioned Golkar to maintain contact with the people. "Contact should not be established only once every 5 years, only when there is a general election. Golkar must produce the kind of programs the people want to do this," he said.

The president also asked about the system Golkar will use to register its membership. When a member of the central executive council observed that difficulties may be encountered if applicants for membership are unable to read and write and cannot fill out the membership form, both the president and General Chairman Sudharmono immediately replied that Law No 3 of 1975 stipulates that members of Golkar and the political parties must be literate.

The council member said that this problem might occur in rural areas where not many of the residents are able to read and write. With a laugh the president replied, "Well, it is the duty of all of you to see that they can read and write."

Following the meeting General Chairman Sudharmono was questioned by newsmen about the president's remarks concerning the accumulation of funds. He said, "If we want to, and we must want to, then Golkar certainly can be self-reliant." He also noted that the central executive council is presently holding meetings to complete its programs, membership procedures, and other matters.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

PUBLIC ALERTED TO RELIGIOUS SUBVERSION

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 13 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Threat of Religious Subversion Disclosed; Increased Vigilance Advised"]

[Text] The minister of religion has asked all Islamic clergy to be especially watchful for subversive activities from an unspecified Islamic country that is unhappy with Indonesia. That country is trying to disrupt Indonesian-Saudi relations and is using propaganda that is contrary to the tenets of Islam.

Though it did not mention the name of the country involved, this official government announcement and warning is important and merits serious public attention. It may be understood as official that a foreign Islamic country has launched a subversive campaign against Indonesia in addition to the anti-Indonesia subversive activities directed from the communist circles.

The government announcement and warning followed a similar warning by the government of Malaysia which reported the existence of a movement to overthrow the Malaysian monarchy and to replace it with an Islamic republic. Malaysia further reported the appointment of an ulema there as Khomeyni's deputy for the Southeast Asian region. It is clear that Malaysia is not the only target. While Malaysia evidently has firm evidence and names of the individuals involved, it has yet to take formal action. The government has issued a stern warning, emphasizing the futility and disastrous prospects of such a movement.

This new subversive threat in the guise of the religion that is embraced by the majority of our people must be exposed. Our people must be alerted so they can be mentally prepared and avoid being ensnared. The government must take swift, firm steps to heighten mutual understanding and strengthen cooperation with the majority of Islamic countries who share Indonesia's views.

9127

CSO: 4213/67

REVIEW OF TROUBLED GOVERNMENT PROJECTS URGED

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 12 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Unsuccessful Government Projects Are Having a Negative Impact on Society; Corrective Action Must Be Taken"]

[Text] There have been recent disturbing reports that a number of large and nationally significant government projects have failed or run into serious trouble. Among them are the Revitalization and Expansion of Export Crops project, the Smallholder Nucleus Plantation project, and the Reforestation or Greening project. There have also been reports that even the Transmigration and Cooperative projects are floundering.

These expensive and essential projects are evidence of the government's high and noble goals. However, the implementation of many projects encounter obstacles and difficulties including corruption. In the end, the praiseworthy objectives are not realized and a substantial loss is sustained.

This bitter set of circumstances requires a thorough and immediate review of government policies, beginning with planning of the projects which might have failed to take into account weaknesses of the implementation mechanism and apparatus. If necessary, the government should restrain itself and adjust the project plans to fit the available resources. Meanwhile, it should energetically prepare policy guidance, regulations and implementing apparatus. A supportive climate is another essential element.

In addition to avoiding the loss of large amounts of state funds, we must avoid the negative impact that the failure of these major projects will have on our people who could lose heart or begin to feel incompetent or impotent.

9127

CSO: 4213/67

SUCCESS, PROBLEMS IN EAST JAVA FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 7 Nov 83 p 7

[Text] Since the First 5-Year Plan, East Java has enjoyed considerable success in implementing its family planning program. Computations that have been made and data from the censuses of 1971 and 1980 indicate that the increase in the population of East Java averaged 1.59 percent a year in the 1960s, 1.49 percent a year in the 1970s, and 1.2 percent a year from 1980 to the present.

These figures were presented by East Java Governor Wahono at the Eighth Regional Leadership Meeting. The meeting was held from 31 October through 2 November in the Graha Wicaksana Praja building at Jalan Pahlawan 18 in Surabaya.

The governor said that the success of the Population and Family Planning (KKB) Program is demonstrated by the fact that from the First 5-Year Plan through the end of February 1983 a cumulative total of 6,695,473 acceptors had been registered in East Java and a cumulative total of 23,376,168 acceptors had been registered nationwide. This means that the cumulative total of acceptors in East Java is 28.6 percent of the national cumulative total.

As of the end of August 1983 the total number of active acceptors or current users was 3,221,013 in East Java and 11,329,445 at the national level. Thus, the number of current users in East Java is 28.47 percent of the national total.

For these reasons East Java has been named an "area of primary support" in the national family planning program.

Fertile Couples

Despite this success there are some problems that are being encountered in the 1983/84 year. For one thing, there has been an increase of approximately 500,000 in the number of fertile couples and East Java now has about 5 million fertile couples. Also, uniform levels of achievement have not been established at the district, subdistrict, village or precinct level even though these targets were announced in Instruction of the Minister of Internal Affairs No 13 of 1982 and No 17 of 1983.

Another problem is that the pill is still preferred as the contraceptive of choice, even though it does not guarantee stability in family planning. And the mechanism for integrated activities among components and sectors at all levels still needs to be improved.

In this connection, Governor Wahono has asked district heads and mayors to increase their coordination and control of the application and integration of intercomponent and intersectoral programs, to actively monitor these programs, and to submit periodic reports.

The governor also said that it is necessary to carry out the "5-job" strategy. Employing this strategy, fertile couples will be asked to have no more than 2 children if the wife is less than 30 years old and they have less than 2 children, and fertile couples that have 3 or more children should stop having children. More members of the younger generation should be given an understanding and appreciation of the significance of the slogan, "A Small Family Is a Healthy and Happy Family." A continuing effort should be made to institutionalize KKB activities--which are a component of the Promotion of Family Welfare Program and are implemented by Village Community Resilience Units--so that all of these activities will become a regular part of community life.

Also, the mental and spiritual resilience of the public should be strengthened by using a religious approach to explain that the important thing is the quality of the human being, and not large numbers of children who lack the necessities of life. This will also strengthen national resilience.

Smiling Safaris

The governor also asked district heads and mayors to take a greater hand in the organization of integrated family-planning safaris, the so-called smiling safaris. He said that problems connected with urbanization, transmigration, equal distribution of the population, and maintaining a balance between the number of residents and the supporting capacity of residential areas also should be handled by sending out safaris.

The governor said that sensitive subjects should be avoided in the efforts that are being made to achieve the targets set for new and permanent acceptors. This would include the decision made a few days ago at the national meeting of the Indonesian Council of Moslem Clergy to prohibit vasectomies and hysterectomies. "Seek out points of common agreement to promote the success of the KKB program," he said.

5458

CSO: 4213/82

BURMA COMMENDED FOR SEVERING RELATIONS WITH NORTH KOREA

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 5 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Burma's Resolute Action"]

[Text] Burma has severed diplomatic relations with North Korea because its investigations have confirmed that the communist state was behind the brutal assassination of members of the entourage of the president of South Korea in Rangoon recently. Two of the perpetrators have been captured and reportedly are members of a North Korean commando force.

Until now the actions of the government of Burma have given the impression that it was restraining itself and was reluctant to announce the results of its investigations, but the firm action it has now taken can only be interpreted as meaning that this state, which is well-known for its neutrality, has been greatly angered by North Korea's attitude.

And why not? This is the first time that it has been proven that a country has committed a brutal act of terror in the territory of a neutral and friendly country against the chief of state of a third country who was in the midst of a visit of friendship. North Korea has consistently denied and tried to avoid responsibility for this terrorist act, even though the government of Burma has proof of its involvement.

The resolute action of the Burmese government greatly assists the world and mankind in general in gaining a deeper appreciation of the moral and political nature of the North Korean communist regime, and, perhaps, of other communist regimes that are in the same bloc or share the same orientation, and also in recognizing that as a state they do not hesitate to commit brutal acts of terror, that they do not respect the position of friendly nations, and that they are unwilling to accept responsibility for these acts.

Burma's action has opened the eyes of the world still further and is indicative of the character and self-respect of this neutral nation.

5458

CSO: 4213/82

KORPRI CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS RELATIONSHIP WITH GOLKAR

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] After reporting to President Suharto at the Bina Graha building on Wednesday morning [9 November], Minister of Internal Affairs Soepardjo Rustam, speaking in his capacity as the chairman of the advisory council of Korpri (RI Civil Servants Corps), affirmed that the relationship between Korpri and Golkar will be thoroughly discussed at Korpri's national conference in mid-December so that there will be no doubts about this matter on anyone's part.

The minister also pointed out that there are regulations that deal with the subject of membership in the political parties and Golkar. Regarding President Suharto's statement that Golkar cadres who are employed by the government may not solicit funds for Golkar, the minister only noted that this has not been permitted since Amirmachmud held the post of minister of internal affairs.

"If charges are made then they must be proven. But we will hold to the law. It may not be done," he declared. With regard to Korpri's national conference, the minister said that it will be held from 12 to 14 December in Jakarta and will be opened by President Suharto.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

INTEGRATION OF GOLKAR-AFFILIATED YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 5 Nov 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dr Abdul Gafur, the minister of youth and sports, has stated that all youth organizations must be independent. He also has confirmed that the many youth organizations and mass organizations that now exist will be simplified, pursuant to the provisions of the law on mass organizations.

The minister was contacted by a SURABAYA POST reporter on Friday afternoon [4 November] after opening an interuniversity sports tournament. He made these comments when asked if youth organizations will be classified on the basis of whether or not they have a direct connection with a political party or Golkar, are oriented toward specific occupations, or are independent.

The minister also said that youth organizations will be given the opportunity to direct their aspirations in support of a political party or Golkar. If a youth organization wants to direct its aspirations in support of a political group, it is free to do so, he said. By way of example he noted that AMPI (Young Generation for the Development of Indonesia) directs its political aspirations in support of Golkar. However, he affirmed, it must be borne in mind that AMPI is an independent organization.

The minister said that a draft version of the law on mass organizations has been completed and that the law could come into force in mid-1985. The team that drafted the law is conducting an intensive interdepartmental review of it, and members of the public are participating in discussions of the material covered in the law. "I hope that you will wait for the final results," he said.

Sole Foundation

In answer to a question about the results of Golkar's national conference and Golkar's determination that Law No 3 of 1975 should be amended to support the law on mass organizations, the minister said that Golkar issued its political statement to generate support for the inclusion of the principle of a sole foundation in the law on mass organizations. "The president himself has indicated to me that acceptance of the sole foundation, of the Pancasila, has been incorporated in the law on mass organizations," he said.

The minister was asked what would happen if a public organization or youth organization did not accept the Pancasila as its sole foundation.

"I am convinced that they will accept it, particularly if they are required by law to accept it," he said.

Pandaan Accord

Indra Prajitno, the head of the East Java branch of AMPI, has confirmed that the youth organizations of Golkar's auxiliary groups will be integrated but will not lose their individual identities. By way of example he noted that AMUBRA (Brawijaya Young Generation), which channels its activities through AMPI, has not been dissolved.

He said that the integration of these youth organizations will not result in the formation of a federation. Rather, we will return to the terms of the Pandaan accord, under which they will constitute a single unit and their aspirations will be the aspirations of a single force, he said. When asked about the position of such Golkar youth organizations as the FKKPI and the HGPP [not identified], which were formed subsequent to the Pandaan accord, Prajitno said that they could make the necessary adjustments.

Not Fully Accomodated

According to Lambertus Wajong, the head of GEMA (University Students Movement), a youth organization affiliated with KOSGORO (Union of Multipurpose Cooperatives [a Golkar auxiliary group]), "the fact that there are many Golkar youth organizations in addition to AMPI proves that AMPI is not yet able to fully accomodate all of the great and complex aspirations of Golkar youth."

"I can see that no matter how well AMPI is managed, it will be unable to fully accomodate the great aspirations of the youths in Golkar's auxiliary groups," he added.

Wajong said that it is important that the political aspirations of all of the youth organizations of Golkar's auxiliary groups continue to be voiced as one aspiration. This is why we tend to view the current consolidation of Golkar's youth organizations as a consolidation of the mechanism and a consolidation of responsibility. He said that consolidation of the mechanism means that the activities of all of Golkar's youth organizations can be under a single controlling management, and that this will permit a maximum mobilization of all existing potential for the achievement of goals. As regards the consolidation of responsibility, Wajong said that the existence of youth organizations in Golkar is tactically advantageous and therefore, unlike the present situation, they must be given clearly defined responsibilities.

Wajong noted that while we still do not know what points are being covered in the law on mass organizations (although he has gone to Jakarta in an effort to obtain information on this subject), it is said that the objective of the law is to establish a national political strategy, that is, to establish a system that is capable of accomodating all existing potential and of applying this potential in the interests of national development.

Wajong also said that if the dominant achievement of Law No 3 of 1975 was the simplification of political parties, then it can be predicted that the dominant achievement of the law on mass organizations will be to compel (in a legal sense) all youth organizations and public organizations to accept the Pancasila as their sole foundation. He said that this is being done to prevent youth organizations and public organizations from being used as vehicles by groups of fanatics whose doctrines contravene the concept of national integration.

5458

CSO: 4213/82

MUHAMMADIYAH CONGRESS POSTPONED INDEFINITELY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] The 43rd Muhammadiyah Congress, which was to be held in Surakarta, Central Java from 7 to 12 January 1984, has been postponed. This meeting of the highest institution of the Muslim organization was postponed indefinitely as a result of decision made by the Muhammadiyah central executive committee.

In consequence of this action the committee last week sent letters to the headquarters of the National Police, to other security agencies, and to the leaders of all Muhammadiyah districts in Indonesia advising them of the postponement.

The letters were sent out because it is hoped that the congress can be opened by the chief of state, and because Muslim religious leaders from Indonesia and other countries are being invited to attend. The theme of the congress is "Increase the Role and Activity of Muhammadiyah in the Development of the Nation, the State and Religion."

Law on Mass Organizations

Daris Tamin, the third secretary of the Muhammadiyah central executive committee, told a KOMPAS reporter on Saturday afternoon (5 November), "We ourselves are not yet able to say exactly when the congress will be held." He could only say that the committee has decided that the congress will be held after the government draws up a law on mass organizations.

"Since the determinations that are made regarding mass organizations will apply to Muhammadiyah, the best thing for us to do is to be patient. We will wait to see how things 'shape up' before Muhammadiyah meets in Surakarta," he explained.

He also explained that the 43rd congress has only been postponed one time. "When the 42nd congress was held in Surabaya in 1978 it was decided that the next congress would be held in Surakarta in 1981 or 1982. But we all know that those years were very busy with the activity surrounding the general election, and so it was agreed that the 43rd congress would be held late in December 1983," he said.

He noted that, "Our experience in the central executive committee has been that it is very difficult to get a permit to hold a meeting in December. This is because it is a busy month, with school holidays and a heavy volume of road traffic. So the committee decided to hold the congress in the first part of January 1984."

He affirmed that on these grounds "the Muhammadiyah congress has only been postponed one time, and the reason for the postponement is that the central executive committee realizes that it would be more prudent to wait until the law on mass organizations is promulgated." In order to clear up matters relating to the postponement, the Muhammadiyah chairman, A.R. Fakhruddin, and deputy chairmen met in Surakarta with the local implementing committee at the beginning of the week. The central executive committee also is holding a meeting in Jakarta from Saturday to Monday for similar reasons.

5458

CSO: 4213/82

VALUE OF EXPORTS DOWN 9.63 PERCENT IN FIRST 7 MONTHS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Nov 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] Indonesia's exports of commodities other than oil and natural gas during the first 7 months (January-July) of 1983 were valued at \$2,622.3 million, an increase of 16.9 percent over the same period last year, however, the value of oil and natural gas exports fell 15.43 percent to \$8,659.4 million.

Figures obtained by KOMPAS from the Central Bureau of Statistics show that as a result of the sharp drop in the value of oil and natural gas exports, the total value of Indonesia's exports during the first 7 months of 1983 fell 9.63 percent to \$11,281.7 million.

With regard to nonoil exports, sharp increases were recorded in the value of industrial commodities. Figures for the first 7 months show earnings of \$1,343.1 million in 1982 and \$1,629.4 in 1983, an increase of 21.32 percent. Some of the commodities that registered a substantial increase in their export value are perfumes and medications based on essential oils, textiles, plywood, rubber, palm oil, processed fruits and vegetables, glass and glass products, froglegs, urea fertilizer, and paper and paper products.

The value of agricultural exports rose 5.27 percent to \$774.4 million, with substantial increases being recorded in the export value of froglegs, medicinal herbs, tengkawang nuts, vanilla, latex, coffee, shrimp, tea, cinnamon, damar, clamshells and vegetables.

Exports of mined products in the nonoil sector were down 8.94 percent to \$100.5 million. The value of other nonoil commodity exports rose 118.11 percent, due mainly to increased exports of natural sand.

Natural gas led the decline in the value of oil and natural gas exports, falling from \$1,662.2 million to a figure of \$1,193.8 million. The value of crude oil exports fell 14.84 percent but the value of exported oil products rose 36.58 percent.

Industrial Products

In June of 1983 exported industrial commodities had brought in only \$1,039.5 million in earnings, but in July the figure rose to \$1,629.4 million. This sharp increase in the value of exports was due both to the addition of the figures for July to the figures for the January-June period, and to changes made in the commodity classification system by the Central Bureau of Statistics in July.

To give an example of the changes that have been made, prior to June 1983 publications on foreign trade listed all rubber products under agricultural products, but only latex is listed there now. Sheet, crepe and crumb rubber and other rubber products are now listed as industrial products.

In the category of industrial products, wood exports in the form of plywood, sawn timbers and other processed wood brought in the most foreign exchange with earnings of \$432.205 million. Earnings from plywood and other processed wood rose 79.91 and 186.85 percent respectively, while earnings from sawn timbers fell 59.88 percent.

Wood exports were followed by rubber exports in the form of sheet, crepe and crumb rubber and other rubber products. These products were valued at \$395.606 million, up 19.11 percent from the preceding year. Textile exports in the form of garments, woven cloth and other textiles produced \$114.473 million, or less than the \$194.224 million earned by tin, aluminum, nickel, iron, steel and other metal products.

It is interesting to note that among the industrial products, commodities that originally were considered to be less important producers of foreign exchange are being increasingly exported. For example, perfumes and medications based on essential oils, which are classified in the group of essential and other oils, had an export value of \$9.067 million, an increase of 1,273.79 percent. The total value of exports in the essential oils group was \$21.576 million, up 91.63 percent from the January-July period of 1982.

Semiprecious stones are a new export commodity. An export volume of only 418 tons produced \$11.978 million in foreign exchange earnings.

Agricultural Products

The data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics show that the export volume of agricultural products declined from 31.194 million tons last year to 29.709 million tons this year, however the value of the products rose from \$735 million to a figure of \$774.4 million. It is believed that the increase in value is due to the improvement in the prices for some agricultural commodities.

Traditional agricultural commodities such as logs, coffee and tea continued to be the largest earners of foreign exchange. Sharp increases were recorded in the value of some agricultural exports, with tengkawang nuts up 1,162.72 percent, duck feathers up 470.62 percent, damar up 101 percent, medicinal herbs

up 152 percent, and vanilla up 467 percent. Exports of latex, coffee, shrimp, tea, cinnamon, tobacco, cacao beans, nuts other than tengkawang nuts, clamshells and other agricultural products also increased in value.

There was a decrease in the value of log, black pepper, white pepper, rattan, dried cassava, fish, copal, fruit and vegetable exports.

Mined Products

Figures on export earnings indicate that the government has not yet achieved its goal of increasing the export of mined products. While the volume of exports rose 2.36 percent, value declined 8.94 percent. For the January-July period, exports of mined products were valued at \$110.4 million last year and \$100.5 million this year.

The value of iron ore, tin ore, bauxite, nickel ore and copper ore exports declined. Increases were recorded in the value of manganese ore, granite, natural sand and other mined product exports.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

FUNDS NEEDED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC HOUSING

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] An effort is being made to obtain an allocation of no less than 1.8 trillion rupiah for home ownership credit (KPR). The funds would be used for the construction of 300,000 units of middle-income housing during the Fourth 5-Year Plan (Pelita IV). About 200,000 units would be built under a program of the National Housing Authority (Perumnas). The remainder would be built under a program of the State Savings Bank (BTN) and could be handled by private realtors.

Cosmas Batubara, the state minister for public housing, described the situation to a KOMPAS reporter on Monday [7 November] while commenting on the expressed willingness of the Indonesian Realtors Association (REI) to build 190,000 units of low-cost housing and simple housing over the next 5 years. The REI's work program for Pelita IV provides for the construction of 200,000 houses, including 10,000 units of luxury housing.

The REI says that the program can be carried out if the government provides 1.2 trillion rupiah in KPR. According to Cosmas, the REI program is a very good one and he will fully support the initiative of the private businessmen in the REI.

How Much

Cosmas said he is not sure how much capital the REI will put into the program or how much land has been acquired to build the 190,000 units.

If there are adequate amounts of capital and land the program will be fully supported, he said. Cosmas also noted that no effort has been made to obtain KPR for another 90,000 houses and that this means that each year it will be necessary to contend for KPR for an additional 18,000 units. "This amount is not too large and can be struggled for," he said.

Cosmas also approves of the REI's idea of obtaining funds from the public for KPR. This money could come from pension funds, employee insurance funds, the sale of bonds, and other sources.

However, he noted, the government would have to subsidize KPR obtained from funds provided by the public. He explained that these funds are from public

savings and bear interest at 12 percent a year, while the interest on KPR is only 9 percent a year. The government would have to provide a special subsidy of 3 percent a year on funds provided by the public, he said.

One of the methods now being used to obtain funds is the sale of bonds through PT Papan Sejahtera. To date this company has been able to sell bonds with a total value of 6 billion rupiah.

Land Speculation

The minister also said that the problem of land speculation has become critical. At some time there will no longer be any land that can be used in large cities," he said. Consequently, urban land should be treated as an asset which should be developed.

In its efforts to end the problem of land speculation the government is considering various ideas, including the use of the tax declaration form. Using this system, the landowner would be required to declare the value of his land as an asset on the form. Then, if the government subsequently decided that it wanted to buy the land, the value of the land would be determined by the figure that had been entered on the form.

Consideration also is being given to imposing a progressive tax on land. Under this system, the tax on land would increase in proportion to the amount of land owned. This should be done to eliminate an injustice now felt to exist, for landowners in large cities are only subject to the regional development tax and their land is taxed at the same rate as the rice fields of small farmers.

Still another method of limiting land speculation, particularly in large cities, is being studied. In this case the premise is that if a landowner holds land near a government project, such as a highway, then "the profit should be treated as a fallen durian." Since the price of the land increases as a result of the government's investment, then the profit should be divided between the government and the landowner. The government's share would be used to build other public infrastructure.

Programs are being drawn up for the construction of new towns during Pelita IV. The new towns will be built near large cities, such as Jakarta and Surabaya.

According to Cosmas, they will be fully equipped satellite towns and employment will be made available for the residents. The satellite towns will be built at a distance from the cities and the only thing needed will be access roads to connect them with the cities.

SCOLON OUTLINES METHODS OF HELPING SMALL FISHERMEN

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 8 Nov 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Ibnu Hadjar, a member of Parliamentary Commission IV, says that the fact that fishermen and fish farmers are still living below the poverty line is a matter of great concern, and that programs for increasing their earnings should be given high priority during the Fourth 5-Year Plan (Pelita IV).

Ibnu Hadjar spoke with a Pelita reporter yesterday after he had toured several fishing areas in his capacity as a member of Parliament and a member of the research and development section of the central executive council of the All Indonesia Fishermens Association (HNSI).

He said that priority should be given to six programs during Pelita IV, namely, the preservation of land for fishponds, the modernization of smallholders' fish farms and fishing businesses, the development of the fishing industry in the exclusive economic zone, the construction and development of coastal villages, the resettlement of fishermen and fish farmers, and the issuance of pertinent legislation and regulations.

He said that the living standards of fishermen and fish farmers are a matter of great concern and that they can be improved by modernizing smallholders' fish farms and fishing businesses. Noting that the coastline extends for 400,000 km, he said that much of this land can be utilized for fish farming and the intensified cultivation of shrimp and milkfish (bandeng). The productivity of shrimp and milkfish ponds is very low at the present time, ranging from 1 to 3 tons a year. Neighboring countries can produce 10 to 15 tons a year, and up to 24 tons a year when modern technology is employed, he said.

He noted that the national shrimp program (authorized in Presidential Directive No 39 of 1980) is being implemented very slowly even though funds are available for the program. Many hatcheries built by the government are not productive, and smallholders acting independently have a difficult time obtaining fry at a fair price. There is a lack of management and coordination in the distribution and pricing of shrimp fry, and consequently no certainty that the private parties in this sector can continue in business. He also said that the planning being done on the implementation of the national shrimp program and the BIMAS program for fish farms should be more thorough and better integrated. Land for fish farms must go to fish farmers and not to

officials or capitalists, and the farmers who join the program must be treated as fish farmers and not as workers, he said.

Coastal Villages

The solon, who is a member of the United Development Party (PPP) faction in Parliament, said conditions in coastal villages are distressing as regards the adequacy of housing, hygiene, environmental factors and communication with other villages. The delay in the development of coastal villages affects the perceptiveness of fishermen and fish farmers because it isolates them from the modern world. He also noted that the Main Lines of National Policy for 1983 contain a program for the advancement of coastal villages.

He said that the construction of coastal villages must also be considered in terms of the sectors that are involved. For example, the sociocultural sector, the information sector, the agriculture and fishery sector, which is concerned with the occupations of the residents, the public works sector, which is concerned with the dredging of estuaries and the rehabilitation of fishpond canals, the health sector, which is concerned with health resources, and other sectors.

He also said that education is a very important factor since 99 percent of the fishermen and fish farmers are illiterate and have a level of knowledge equivalent to that of a primary school student. This has a great influence on their pattern of thinking, their pattern of activities, and their pattern of living, he said.

Legislation

Ibnu Hadjar said that the government still has not submitted a draft law on fisheries to Parliament, and that existing legislation and regulations are inadequate to cover all the legal problems that arise. Also, there is much abuse of regulations and regulations are not carried out as they should be, he said.

He feels that this situation does not encourage businessmen to invest their capital in the fishing business, nor does it guarantee the continuity of the business.

According to Ibnu Hadjar, there are many legal problems that affect the fishing industry and cannot be settled. These include illegal fishing by foreign fishing boats, the use of illegal trawling nets, fishing with explosives, fishing outside of designated areas, a licensing system that is complicated and lacks uniformity, a lack of uniformity in the collection of fees, and the illegal collection of fees. Also, sailing and docking permits are handled by both the Department of Communications and the Department of Agriculture, and it still is unclear as to who is responsible for the dredging of river estuaries and the repair of fishpond canals.

"With so much abuse of the law it is clear who is really exploiting fishermen and fish farmers, or using them as if they were beasts of burden," he said. Ibnu Hadjar also takes an active part in the research and development activities of the HNSI central executive council.

Topics That Need Attention

Ibnu Hadjar also said that the following topics should receive attention when a law on fisheries is drafted.

The law should make special fishing areas available to fishermen who use traditional methods and who cannot be classified as modern fishermen.

The law should establish a pattern for the distribution of fishermen that corresponds to the potential of fishery resources.

The law should be wide in scope and cover a number of basic factors rather than simply regulating fisheries, fishermen, and marine products.

The law should encourage increased production and productivity in Indonesian waters and thereby strengthen national economic resilience.

The law should have the effect of expanding the horizon of employment opportunities for the public.

The law should guarantee the conservation of living marine resources and also that the extraction of these resources can improve the status and prestige of fishermen.

The law should permit the licensing of operations in the fisheries sector to be controlled under one roof.

The law should reduce the amount of the fees that are collected from fishermen and establish a uniform system of fees.

The law should provide for the issuance of credit using uncomplicated procedures and under easy terms.

And the law should permit fishermen to be directly compensated for marine pollution that damages their fishing operations.

5458

CSO: 4213/83

WAYS TO IMPROVE SUGARCANE FARMERS' LOT DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 21 Oct 83 p 2

[Article: "Sugar Mills Must Be Owned By Farmers Through Cooperatives"]

[Text] To overcome the crisis involving farmers and sugar mills over sugar cane processing, the farmers must own the mills. For this purpose, the farmers must form sugarcane cooperatives.

Abdulahak, deputy secretary general of the central executive council of the Association of Indonesian Farmers' Groups (HKTI) made this statement during an interview with KOMPAS in his office on Thursday. He was, however, voicing his personal views and not those of the organization.

Since the Dutch colonial era, according to Abdulhak, the sugarcane farmer has always been in a very weak position. Before the advent of the Smallholder Sugarcane Intensification (TRI) system, the farmer had no recourse but to lease his fields to the sugar mills owned by the state-owned plantations and to work his own land as a poorly paid laborer.

Once the TRI system was put into effect, the farmer no longer had to lease his land to the mills but could work it himself with the hope of an increased income. However since the mills were still owned by others, the farmer continued to be disadvantaged. Many of the TRI system farmers experienced delays in having their crops processed. Further, their cane-to-sugar conversion rate was underestimated.

If the farmers are no longer to endure these losses from trickery in conversion factor estimation and processing delays, then they themselves must own the sugar mills. Another advantage of farmer ownership is that the farmers can regulate their planting because they can be certain that their cane will be processed.

All these years, the sugar mills have occupied a strong position because of the government support for their efforts to find suitable land for sugar cane cultivation. But no one had taken an interest in the other party, the sugar cane farmer, as he sought to get his crop processed. "This colonial structure in which the production element controls the land," said Abdulhak, "must be changed to a national structure in which the land controls the factory."

If the factory and the land were allowed to compete freely, the land would win because if it is not planted with sugarcane, it could be planted with something else. The sugar mill, on the other hand, cannot shift to production of some other commodity.

Abdulahak thinks that a special cooperative must be formed to manage the TRI system. He contends that the present Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) structure is already burdened with too many details such as the allocation and distribution of Mass Guidance Program (BIMAS) credit, Small Investment Credit/Permanent Working Capital Credit (KIK/KMKP), distribution of fertilizer, etc. He re-emphasized that to manage the TRI system, a sugarcane cooperative made up of sugarcane farmers is essential. He added, "The chairman of the cooperative must be chosen by its members, not appointed by the government."

The farmers could purchase the sugar mills with funds collected through deduction from the payment they receive for their sugar. Abdulhak did not say how long it would take to buy the mills. He did speculate, however, that the state-owned plantations could use the proceeds to build other sugar mills on the island outside of Java.

At present, he said, the portion deducted by the government goes straight to the treasury. The farmers receive no benefit from it. There is no progress. If the farmers controlled the mills, their income would increase because the profits would be evenly distributed among the members of the cooperative.

Abdulahak was born in sugarcane country near the Cukir mill in Jombang, East Java. He has experienced the striking difference in the life of a farmer from that of a mill employee. This condition still exists. "We used to have a Dutch boss," he said, "now we have a native boss."

He finds it hard to understand why sugar mills on Java are being rehabilitated and enlarged. Not only is machinery being repaired but the mills' capacities are being increased. Increased production capacity means that more sugarcane fields will be needed.

Serious problems could arise if more of Java's scarce arable land is used to increase the sugarcane crop. Sugarcane will replace food crops. Before the government undertakes this renovation and expansion program, a thorough study must be made.

If sugarcane cultivation needs to be increased, it should not be done on Java but on other islands. Abdulhak rejected the notion that sugarcane grows well only on Java. It is a fact that sugarcane is now being grown in Lampung, North Sumatra, and South Sulawesi. If the cane-to-sugar conversion rate is low in comparison to those attained on Java, then the solution is to expand the area under cultivation in those provinces.

In regard to the Smallholder Free Sugarcane (TRB) system, Abdulhak thinks that there is no need to do away with it. Unlike the TRI farmer, the TRB farmer does not need government credit. He uses his own capital to plant his crop. To get his cane processed at the mill, the TRB farmer has to register with the local BIMAS unit.

Presently, the TRB farmers do not plant sugarcane according to local mills' processing plans. However, when it is harvested, the crop is sold to the mill, competing with the TRI farmers' cane. The TRB farmers are usually more dynamic than the TRI farmers and manage to find ways to get their cane processed at the mills.

The TRB cane actually has its own separate market. It is usually processed into brown lump sugar that is used for cooking, making cakes, soy sauce and syrup.

Granulated sugar cannot be used for this purpose, he said, so the TRB system need not be discontinued.

9127

CSO: 4213/67

STORY LINKS GUERRILLA, 1973 THAI UPRISING, ANTI-THAI MONARCHY THEMES

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Feb 83 pp 7, 11, 14

[Short Story by Bounthanong Somsaiphon 1983: "How Many More Have to Die?"]

[Excerpts] "How many more have to die before the Mekong River will feel the warmth of peace and friendship?" Khamdeng's wounded heart asked this question every time gunfire was heard over that side of the Mekong River!

The sounds of a 12.7 mm mortar occurred many times, echoing along the Mekong River. They know the meaning and purpose of that deathly fire that comes across the Mekong River through the cold air. And what comes after the loud echoes these people along the Mekong River know better than anyone else.

As soon as the gunfire occurred Khamdeng leaped to his only AKA. He polished it until it was shining and then he hoisted it above his bed next to a picture of Che Guevara.

In the instant for a snake to flick its tongue out a bullet entered the gun barrel ready to drill the brains of those who were its target.

"Khamdengdeum..." Khamdeng called.

When he saw her turning to look at him the guerrilla unit chief then continued,..."Aren't you afraid of the war?"

The one whose name was Khamdengdeun was silent for a moment before answering. "Being afraid or not does not depend on us! It was not we who provoked it. It is not we who want war. As for myself...I think that if they are brave enough to start the war we will also be brave enough to carry our guns to protect our land!" the guerrilla woman answered firmly. This was the ideology of a fighter!

"You are right! We want peace and happiness; we want to live together happily in this place. This means to live together with true peace; there is no peace or peaceful living together when there is provocation and exploitation. Che Guevara once correctly talked about this problem. Do you still remember?"

Another gust of cold wind passed by.

Khamdeng sat leaning against a Manila tamarind tree. His mood, incited and upset by the sounds of gunfire, eased a bit because the friend he was talking to was not war-thrifty or one who cared for [violence]; however, she was not a person who was afraid of anything easily.

Bravery can be proved in a tight situation like this.

"Deun...you can go home first. Your parents might be worried about you. Let us do this job!"

"I want to wait for a while. There is nothing important at my house..."

The loud talking of the villagers got louder.

"Deun! You go to see if anything has happened."

Khamdeng understood this young woman very well.

"The revolution brought the power to the hands of the people...why don't they protect their own rights and their own power?"

Her sentence was still echoing in his ears.

In fact, Mr Khoun's family was one that did not feel quite relieved with the new regime. Both Mr Khoun and Mrs Nouan his wife never allowed their beloved son to join the youth union for rallies and demonstrations, or to work as a guerrilla guarding the village and carrying a gun. It was even better off not talking about it. Besides not participating in anything Mrs Nouan also loved to complain. Khamsengdeun could not get along with her because of her bad mouth.

"How does this family live?" After controlling his hatred Khamdeng then asked again about Mr Khoun's family

"They are forever moaning and groaning."

Khamdeng lowered his face and put the palms of his hands over his forehead. His friend did not at all want to believe he would have such a sensitive mood as this. He had never liked Mr Khoun in the past.

Once at a village meeting Khamdeng was on the stage mobilizing the young men to become guerrillas. Mr Khoun was a ringleader and tried his best to prevent his son from becoming a guerrilla by using the excuse that if [his son] was recruited as a soldier he would not have a chance to study. His hot temper caused Khamdeng's blood to rush to his face; he opened his mouth and shouted without being afraid of anyone. Khamsengdeun still remembered those words...

"Who dares not to do things seriously and to be slow while the enemies' guns are firing very close to us? Whoever dares to question for only personal

gain and happiness while the country is crying for the enthusiasm of excellent children. Whoever it is, won't you dare to show your face? How many hundreds and thousands of Lao children died before the republic could be born, and how many more hundreds or thousands of Lao need to die before the awareness of independence and socialism can prove it to us. Won't you try to answer that! The voice exploded so strongly that Mr Khoun's face became hot with shame, and he fled the meeting.

Khamsengden had never thought that behind those palms clear drops of water would run down from his eyes.

She thought about saying something to comfort him. However, a man of his type would not easily accept any word of comfort. He said while he was sobbing...

"Deun!...the time...that the body of...Vansai was being carried from Don Chon Beach...on that day...do you know how I felt? I rushed to the Thai ambassador's sedan...I [wanted to] take his dark glasses off...I [wanted] to break the glass of the car window...I wanted to burn his car... If there had been no police to keep me from doing that- it would surely have been as fine as rice bran! I know that it would be violating the law to do so... but...sometimes hatred is outside the law!"

Both came back to the Manila tamarind tree again. Khamdeng sat down where he usually sat when he was on guard against the lackey Lao reactionary exiles who had sneaked in for sabotage.

When he went to continue his study in Thailand many years ago Khamdeng had a chance to get to know Dao Reung, an attractive girl in Subon where both studied in the same college.

Love...it can happen regardless of nationality, religion, or color of skin. So [never mind] that it was love between a Lao lad and a northeast [Thai] girl.

The uprising and the destruction of the reactionary power and the dictatorship of the Thanom-Praphat clique in 1973 by the patriotic students and the Thai people had become a forge for melting and shaping the political ideology which was a philosophy that so firmly joined both young lad and girl that they could not be separated!

Being born under the roof of a farmer family that had to deal with drought, hardship, and oppression led Dao Reung to pay attention to the struggle in order to lift off the yoke that was on the shoulders of the farmers since she had entered college.

Whether mobilizing the people or demonstrations that pushed past police guns, both still stood side by side with each other. If they had to die they wanted to die in each other's arms.

At that time Khamdeng had an idea. He thought it was good to do something good to repay the kindness of the Thai people, teachers and his student

friends who had helped him to gain knowledge by devoting his body and soul to the "14 October Movement!"

They both never dreamed that the illegal power would be revived in 1976! And it took a great toll in the cruel and savage suppression and murder and bloodshed once again.

When they could no longer stay in [Ubon] the progressive and patriotic students, workers and people then went into the jungle to carry their guns to fight. Some of them took refuge abroad.

Khamdeng and Dao Reung never expected they would have a chance to see each other in a dormitory in Simeuang Ward. Dao Reung and 4 friends of the same philosophy fled the power of death by crossing the Mekong River.

The use of the short time was most valuable for Dao Reung and her friends. The exchange of lessons between the Lao student who had just come out from the uprising and from liberating the nation and the Thai student who was struggling to free her nation was conducted regularly.

Khamdeng tried to find a lot of books mostly about the Lao revolution for Dao Reung to read. The book by Comrade Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihane was most interesting for the combatants who had just started out on the route to national liberation.

Before separating Dao Reung even gave many books to Khamdeng. Besides Che Guevara's writings on guerrilla warfare there were also pictures of Che and Chit Phumsak.

Since then these two pictures had been placed on Khamdeng's bedroom wall. The departure of Dao Reung for the honored and most glorious duty of a human being caused Khamdeng to share weal and woe.

Chit Phumsak was a former Chulalongkorn University student. When he graduated he refused to go and get his diploma handed by the king. He gave the reason that it was the people themselves who confirmed his ability and not the king. Because of this he was arrested on the charge of lese majeste. When he got out of jail he worked in a newspaper. He wrote a book called "Expose the Thai Feudalists". Because of this book he could no longer stay in the city. He then went into the jungle to fight with guns. Chit Phumsak was a northeast Thai fighter who fell and painted the northeast soil with his blood in the struggle to liberate the people.

The marriage with the past, the unforgettable love, and the hope that became a philosophy. This love has become Khamdeng's force for living, for shaping himself, and for his devotion to the Collective!

"How can I get married when the nation does not have independence? Dao Reung's sentence is still in my memory. All of my personal secrets have been revealed. Everything I have done was for the country...for Dao Reung!

The country and Dao Reung are everything to me! I am proud to carry a gun guarding this land...This makes me stay close to Dao Reung..."

Khamsengdeun sat silently. This should not be mistaken as silence caused by jealousy...because it was the silence of pride, devotion...and lofty philosophy. Not until very late at night did Khamdeng close his eyes and go to sleep.

Khamsengdeun left him even before the first crowing.

In his deep sleep Khamseng knew very well that the new sunrise would bring sad news to him.

The new day on Don Chan Beach should not be bright with the sunlight that mixes with the bad news.

Along with this bad news...Khamdeng also learned from Khamsengdeun herself who came to wait for him early in the morning that...Mr Khoun's beloved only son had asked to become a guerrilla as soon as his father had died in the hospital.

Khamdeng knew well that...it would end up this way! And his wounded heart would be able to answer, "even though many more would die...and blood would flow like the Mekong River, the three-colored flag with the moon [the LPDR flag--FBIS] would still be waving on its mast! The blood of the Lao people will still be deep red! And red as the color in the international proletarian flag." (The end)

COLUMN WARNS OF SUBVERSION, SABOTAGE, URGES VIGILANCE

Vietiane NOLM LAO in Lao 1-15 Aug 83 p 17

['Talking Together' by Dok Son Don Khong: "Beware! Beware! Beware!"]

[Text] Now the leading imperialist circles led by the American imperialists have increased their animosity toward peace, our fraternal socialist countries, and progressive organizations worldwide. Speaking specifically of our youth and people and also the youth and people in the countries of Indochina, the imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and other reactionaries have important goals in threatening, infiltrating, restricting, receiving, and bribing to create internal agitation, economic confusion, ideological trouble, and ultimately the destruction of our revolution.

This evil intention is related to the threats and provocations on the northern border, bribery, and inciting a number of bad people in Thai power cliques to armed provocations along the length of the Mekong River. Meanwhile, they feed, train and send the Lao reactionary exiles to continually sneak in to sabotage the peace and happiness of our youth union and our people.

Along with this they also drive a wedge into the economy and create confusion in the markets, divide ethnic groups, create confusion in social classes, increase psychological propaganda warfare against the youth union and our people hoping that youth union members, cadres, military men, government employees, workers and the people of ethnic groups will disunite, disbelieve in the party, become doubtful of the political policies of the party, and forget about national and collective interests.

Dear youth and friends! This is the most cruel, the most dangerous and the [darkest] scheme that cannot be overlooked. In other words, we cannot treat this superficially.

Therefore, we youth union members who will continue the party's revolution must always be highly alert and prepare to completely destroy and defeat all the enemies' tricks no matter whether they are military, political, economic or involve psychological warfare.

These facts demand that our youth union committees of all levels, especially in the base levels, in production units, factories and agricultural co-ops, have plans to set up a strict internal protection system along with the study of political documents and policies set by the party and the LPRYU central committee.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

SAVANNAKHET ROAD CONSTRUCTION TO BORDER DISTRICT REPORTED

Vientiane NOUN LAO in Lao 15-30 Aug 83 p 7

[ATTN: 14-00] Phomma Densavan: "Clearing a Route to Samouai District"]

[Text] In the 18 March 1983 120 volunteer youth and workers both men and women within Savannakhet Province formed themselves into different groups and thereafter all been putting their energy into clearing and repairing roads from Route 28 B at Ban Dong that branches off of Route 9 in Savannakhet Province to Samouai District, Savannakhet Province. Now it is 70 percent completed, and is 96 kilometers long and 6 meters wide.

On 21-22 August 1983 I had another good opportunity to see the activities and achievements of the youth union and workers in the Samouai road construction company under the Savannakhet provincial LPRV office. They have been attacking the construction and repairs of this road diligently and actively. When I arrived at the first location at Ou Bridge (Route 28 B) these strong young men were transporting stones to fill in where there were gaps in. Another group using hoes and shovels was digging the dirt and filling the platted bamboo [carriers] as much as they wanted, carried it on their shoulders, filled in the gaps and then stepped on it to make it firm and level. A number of young men and women who were responsible for cleaning the route all took their own knives and cleared the brush that stuck out and obstructed the road. They were both talking and teasing each other mixed with happy laughter. From the first group we went to the second, the third, and the next. Another group was either repairing a broken bridge or building a new one in order to make travel and transportation more convenient.

Mr. Vongsangphet Sisombat of the party committee and the provincial administrative committee of Savannakhet Province and also responsible for the provincial communications and guidance in these affairs told us, "in the repairing and clearing of the Samouai route, some parts were surveyed and re-cut into a new road by dynamiting rocks or hard-to-reach places. Then we used the energy of the youths and tractors to push them away along with filling the holes previously made by the American imperialists." Later Comrade Kanka of one of the committees responsible for the construction added that our young workers did not deny the difficulty of the complete construction of this route. Some are hard to reach and the vehicles are inadequate. Most of the workers either were not yet used to it or had not

yet completed the curriculum or [studies] from any school before. However, with the attention and close contact of the higher echelons, and with the persistence of our workers plus a firm solidarity with the youth and the people of ethnic groups in Sauang, Tang Alai, Acho, Meo, Atook, Achao and Asing Cantons, they were able to reach their goal.

The long and curving road passes marshes, steep valleys, and dense forests. It passes along many mountains: from Phou Kaleung Mountain to Phou Chong Mong Mountain to Samouai District. Now it more easily facilitates the transportation, circulation and distribution of materials and equipment, and the coming and going between rural mountainous areas and districts. This is because of the energy of the volunteer youths who made it happen. During this rainy season there will be parts that would be eroded by water or collapsing dirt; however, they have together been repairing, clearing and taking care of this route so it can last a long time.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

PROPER YOUTH BEHAVIOR TOWARD CHINESE, VIETNAMESE, LOCAL CAPITALISTS SPECIFIED

Vientiane NOUTM LAO in Lao 15-30 Feb 83; 1-15 Mar 83

[Youth Union Article: "Article III--the Revolutionary Qualifications of the Youth Union in the New Phase of the Revolution"]

[15-30 Feb 83 pp 3, 5]

[Excerpts] II. Youth Union Revolutionary Qualifications.

1. Must be pure and loyal to the nation and the party.
- 1) Will not be a traitor, or henchman of the enemies; will not work for the enemies' schemes, and will not obey the enemies.
- 2) Will not be greedy, will not steal materials or collective property of the government or of the people for their own use.
- 3) Will not make a living illegally, e.g., illegal trade, prostitution, secret gambling, stealing, and bribery...

[1-15 Mar 83 pp 3, 5]

[Excerpt] 2. Resolutely fight the enemies to protect the socialist revolutionary forces and the people's property.

- 1) Will not listen to any enemies; will not do as told by the enemies; will not give food to the enemies and will not go to join the enemy.
- 2) Will not take bribes from the enemies in terms of money or liquor, or be given a young man or young girl to be with, or bribery of rank and position.
- 3) Will fight against the backward culture of the feudalists, the imperialists and the old ways that are not good of the dirty society of the imperialists and the reactionaries, and will fight against backward customs.

To the people and friends--our youth must help construct and protect the people's interests.

To the merchants--the youth studies and aims at training and attracting active and permanent ones.

To national and patriotic capitalists--we have to encourage them to participate in revolutionary affairs. If anyone has harmful intentions to destroy the country we must use the administrative committees to warn him, to

impose a fine, or to make an arrest. Anyone who rebels against the revolution must be (re)educated and properly punished.

To Chinese and the alien Chinese young people--we must view the Chinese as good. They hate the Chinese reactionaries. We must (re)educate them, training them and helping them to understand.

To alien Vietnamese youth--we must also attentively teach and bring them together with us.

9884

CSO: 4206/33

GDR YOUTH OFFICIAL DESCRIBES AID PROJECT, EXPERIENCES

Vietiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Mar 83 p 16

[Interview with Comrade (Martin), Chief of the GDR Friendship Company in Laos, date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 March 1983 Comrade (Martin), a Free [German] Youth [Union Official] in Laos who is also chief of the friendship company that is working in Pakpasak vocational school, granted the following interview to NOUM LAO concerning the cooperation of youth union organizations and the atmosphere of the Lao youth union at the first congress.

[Question] Please tell us the task all of you are working on in Laos.

[Answer] We arrived in Laos in 1981 for the implementation of the cooperation agreement between our two organizations. Our name is the "Friendship Cooperation Company." Our job is to help train vocational skills--electricity, drafting, repairs, carpentry, and construction to teachers and students in Pakpasak vocational school.

[Question] Where have you been in our country?

[Answer] With the help of the Lao youth union members we had the opportunity to do a fairly good amount of sightseeing. It is good for our education and for an understanding of the true characteristics of the Lao people whom we previously had only heard and read about.

We have been to see Nam Ngum, Don Santiphap, and Don Thao - Don Nang Islands. We went to see the transformation of youth addicted to the social dangers of the old regime in many districts around the capital. We went to Luang Prabang and many other places.

[Question] How do you see the friendly relationship between our two youth union organizations?

[Answer] During the national democratic revolution, we the youth union and also the GDR party and government have been standing side by side as your fighting friends all along. Now our youth union, party and government are

doing everything possible to help you in constructing your new life and new socialist economy. The assistance comes in many different forms, spiritual, material, technical, learning experiences, and allowing Lao students to study in our country.

The relationship between our two youth union organizations is progressing steadily and effectively.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

LAOS

BRIEFS

STUDENTS IN USSR--We would like to print a letter from Comrade Vilavat Phommavan, a Lao student in Tashkent, Uzbekistan SSR who write to NOUM LAO saying that in Uzbekistan there are more than 500 Lao students studying in 16 institutes. ['Friends Ask, We Answer' Column] [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 15-30 Feb 83 p 4] 9884

CSO: 4206/33

FCA ACCEPTS MCA'S PROPOSAL TO FORM SAVINGS FUND

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] The Federation of Chinese Associations [FCA] today accepted in principle the proposal by Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] to form a "Chinese National Savings Fund."

The FCA also resolved to form a committee to be headed by Datuk Wee Chiok Chee to study this proposal in order to enable the FCA to make a further decision on this matter in its next meeting.

This resolution was passed after a 3-hour deliberation in an FCA meeting held at the MCA Building today. Its chairman, Datuk Mak Hon Kam, told the press that the study committee is composed of the following members: Datuk Wee Chiok Chee, Tan Sri Lim Koh Tong, Tan Sri Lee Boon Chim, Datuk Wee Kee Tat and Wee Bo Tong.

Datuk Mak Hon Kam said this committee and several economic experts will jointly study and draw up a plan which will subsequently be submitted to the FCA for decision.

He indicated that he agreed with Datuk Neo Yee Pan that the plan should be above party politics and should accommodate all concepts represented in various strata of the Chinese society.

Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan formally put forward his proposal to form the savings fund in a speech delivered at an FCA meeting today. A gist of his speech follows:

"Our society and economy are developing toward an innovative direction. The government is busy unfolding new strategies through various new concepts to enhance national productivity, including the policy of the "privatization of public enterprises" and the concept of "Malaysia, Inc." These new developments will bring along new opportunities. The government plans to transfer to the private sector a number of service and public welfare enterprises, and these changes will provide the development of our society and economy with new horizons. In turn they will give us opportunities to take part and invest in a meaningful way. However, in order to grasp this beautiful chance, we must have the capability to coordinate our activities with the chosen investment participation.

"Under the present circumstances, the Chinese community does not have a sizable savings fund sufficient to invest and take part in big enterprises when the occasion arises. Speaking as a whole, the Chinese, as individuals, have commendable investment capabilities, as evidenced by successful Chinese persons and companies. However, it is most important for us to mobilize the Chinese to save money and prepare for the day when we must make adequate investments.

"I would like to take this precious opportunity to propose to all present at this FCA meeting to consider a plan for the formation of a 'Chinese National Savings Fund' and also to consider how we can encourage the Chinese to exercise thrift either individually or through civic organizations. I firmly believe that if we can move the Chinese community to form savings funds, we will be able to consolidate our economic foundation for the sake [of] our future generations. These savings funds can later on be developed into a mammoth savings organization for the benefit of our society and even our country.

"I also am convinced that through the efforts of member associations of the FCA, the proposal for the formation of a savings fund can avert all obstacles and win an all-round support of the Chinese community. This is a plan of the Chinese society which transcends party politics and factionalism. It would be most appropriate for the FCA to lead the promotion for this plan so it can be properly carried out under good management.

"This savings fund is a part of economic activities of the Chinese society. Politics and economics are equally important, complementing each other. Our country's political stability and economic prosperity can guarantee to give us greater development in all realms. We must grasp this opportunity and do our utmost to bring benefit to the Chinese community. The FCA is the best medium to instill the Chinese community with the concept of the formation of a Chinese savings fund," Datuk Neo concluded.

COMMENTARY EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE CHINESE SAVINGS FUND CAN BE FORMED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentary: "If Others Can, Why Can't We?"]

[Text] The plan to set up a "Chinese National Savings Fund," proposed by Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], has in principle been accepted by the Federation of Chinese Associations [FCA]. Furthermore, a five-man committee headed by Datuk Wee Chioh Chee has been formed to study the matter and present a report eventually.

The aims of this fund are to accumulate the savings of Chinese citizens for investment purposes, participation in economic construction and consolidation of our economic position, so that it can be developed into a mammoth investment institution to bring benefit to the Chinese community and the country.

It is believed that the inspiration to form this Chinese savings fund was derived from the National Unit Trust Fund which provides the bumiputras with opportunities to make investments through the savings method and which was given wide support and publicity by the government.

Beginning from April 1981 up to now, some 1,281,900 bumiputras have become investors in the National Unit Trust Fund, representing 28.1 percent of the Malay population.

Up to the present time, this institution has accumulated a capital totalling M\$1,049 million to be utilized in various investment endeavors throughout the country.

During the short 2-year period, the National Unit Trust Fund has achieved great results and collected a huge amount of capital for investment purposes. In another 8 to 10 years, it can be transformed into a gigantic institution worth multi-billions of Malaysian dollars.

The Chinese community can also emulate this method to accumulate capital and launch all kinds of valuable investment. The proposed "Chinese National Savings Fund" will not bring benefit to individuals but to the Chinese community as a whole. The success of this plan depends entirely on the full support of the Chinese society without regard to party politics or factionalism.

In view of the complexity and intramural jostling of the Chinese social organization, we must exercise caution in popularizing this savings fund. Although originally promoted by the MCA, it is necessary for Chinese business circles, guilds and mass organizations to get involved and to spread it far and wide.

If this plan is beneficial to the Chinese interests and to our future generations, and if the National Unit Trust Fund can achieve brilliant results, why can't the Chinese community do so?

9300

CSO: 4205/16

EDITORIAL VIEWS MUSA'S VISIT TO THE U.S.

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA In Chinese 8 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The visit to the United States of Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam may be described as the first high-level contact between the Mahathir and Reagan administrations. Before his departure, Datuk Musa disclosed that Malaysia and the U.S. have "more or less reached a solution" on the question of tin and rubber. Therefore, he can discuss matters with U.S. Vice President Bush "under a good atmosphere," and pave the way for the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir to the U.S.

Although Prime Minister Mahathir has several times been in New York to attend UN General Assembly meetings, he remains the only ASEAN leader who has not made a formal visit to the U.S. Of course this does not imply that we ignore a development of our relationship with the U.S., but that we have been displeased with the U.S. policy of dumping its rubber and tin stocks.

However, after a series of bilateral negotiations held in Washington, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur, both countries have reached an understanding on the subject of rubber and tin stocks. In discussing this matter, Deputy Prime Minister Musa hinted that the U.S. was compelled to dump its tin stock in order to purchase and stock up rubber. Although our country does not welcome the U.S. policy, we "accept the realities of the situation of supply and demand of tin in the U.S." and merely request the U.S. "not to dump its tin stock at random." The U.S. has accepted this principle of "not dumping at will" and carried out this principle.

Thus it can be seen that the obstacles to Malaysia-U.S. relations no longer existed before Datuk Musa's departure. If he can reach a greater understanding in his talks with U.S. Vice President Bush on the question of rubber and tin stocks, the relationship between Malaysia and the U.S. will develop more rapidly on the principle of reciprocal benefit.

The international tin market suffered a serious blow due to the dumping of tin, and this is a fact that cannot be tolerated. As far as our country is concerned, as many as 84 tin mines were closed last year alone, causing more than 7,000 people jobless, not to mention our losses in foreign exchange and finan-

cial revenues. While these figures may be inconsequential to such a great country as the U.S., they mean a lot to Malaysia which is still in a developing phase.

Therefore, there is reason for us to hope that the deputy prime minister will be able to find a plan that would thoroughly satisfy both sides and no longer cause us to bear the brunt of tin dumping.

While in the U.S., Deputy Prime Minister Musa will also meet separately with the chairmen of some 20 big American companies to discuss plans for investment in our country.

Although the U.S. constitutes one of the five major investors, the trend of its investment has been on the decline in the past 5 years. Statistics show that from 1978 to the end of 1980, U.S. investment in Malaysia dropped from M\$165 million to M\$162 million. In sharp contrast, investment of the other four major investors--Singapore, Great Britain, Japan and Hong Kong--registered steady increases during the same period.

It is evident that at a time when our country has begun to march toward the high-technology level, we cannot afford to ignore U.S. investment.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

LIM KIT SIANG CALLS FOR END TO ISLAMIZATION

Selangor: KIN Daily, DAILY NEWS in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party (DAP), today called for an end to Islamization in government, civil service and other ways or risk to avert a serious national problem that could develop in the 80's and the 90's.

He maintained that non-Muslim Malaysians should be given a chance to decide whether they approve or disapprove of the Islamization process.

Lim Kit Siang stated that the trend toward national Islamization will affect Malaysia's non-Muslims. If the government claims that the Islamic values to be adopted into the government and its administration are universal in nature, the teachings of other religions in multiracial, multireligion and multicultural Malaysia should also be incorporated together under the general name of all religious beliefs.

He said that if religious fanaticism is allowed to form in the name of Islamization, all systems in government, civil service, economy, education, politics and law throughout the country will have to be thoroughly changed, thereby relegating other religious beliefs of the Malaysian people.

The DAP secretary general made these remarks in a speech on "Prospects of Malaysia's Democratic Politics in the 80's" delivered at the 100th founding anniversary of the Peking Chinese Union this morning.

He said that after scoring an overwhelming victory in the April 1984 general elections, the National Front vigorously reaffirmed the principles set forth in the 1971 National Cultural Congress as the mold for Malaysian culture.

Lim Kit Siang pointed out that Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, acting president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), has proposed that Malaysian Chinese collectively organize a Chinese Savings and Development Fund similar to the National Unit Trust Fund (ASN), but this proposal would not help much to the less affluent Chinese people, only for the benefit of MCA leaders. At the same time, such proposal was meant to divert the people's attention from MCA's failure to fighting for the Chinese political interests during the past 13 years.

The National Front's victory in the general elections has brought leaders of the United National Organization [UNO] a greater concentration of power which is shared by other member parties of the National Front, Lim Kit Siang concluded.

9300

CSO: 4205/16

COMELEC PLEDGES TO ANNUL FRAUDULENT VOTER LISTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by C. Valmorla, Jr.]

[Text] The Commission on Elections (Comelec) announced yesterday it will annul the permanent voters list in any voting center upon verification that it was not prepared legally or its preparation was effected with fraud, bribery, forgery, impersonation, intimidation, force or similar irregularity.

Chairman Vicente M. Santiago, Jr., said that in addition to the ongoing inclusion and exclusion proceedings being undertaken in all provinces, cities, and municipalities, he had ordered Comelec election registrars to ensure that fraudulent lists are annulled.

He appealed to any registered voter in the community or any political party to assist the Comelec in this nationwide drive to rid the list of illegal voters by filing verified petitions so that these can be acted upon expeditiously 60 days before the elections.

Santiago said all registration records in the possession of the city or municipal election registrar, the provincial election supervisor, and the Comelec main office are open to examination by the public with legitimate inquiries for purposes of election.

The Comelec chief said that despite the offer of financial assistance made by the business sector, which is still under negotiation, the poll body on its own will continue ridding the voters list of illegal registrants.

Although the business sector's three-man committee had agreed to contribute material, machine, manpower, and money, the committee, headed by banker Victor S. Barrios, chairman of the 9th Philippine Business Conference, could not say how much money they can really put up.

Santiago said that before the conference at the Comelec offices the other day Barrios told him that the reported offer of P100 million was not even mentioned in his speech before the United Nations Walkers Club. It was only during a conference with newsmen after his speech that the matter was brought up and he (Barrios) said the business sector was willing to finance the new voters listing, Santiago added.

Reports indicated that top businessmen in the country disclaimed any knowledge of such offer nor did they authorize anyone to make such an offer.

Any event, Santiago added, the three-man committee which included Aurelio Periquet, Jr., and Felix Maramba, Jr. as members, reiterated that the business sector's contribution will include money, material, machine and manpower.

Santiago said the Comelec drive against illegal registrants started immediately after the 1978 Batasan elections and continued until the 1980 presidential poll, the 1982 barangay elections, and will continue until the 1984 elections.

The Comelec head said not all cases of exclusion from the list require court action. According to him, the dead, those convicted of crimes punishable by one-year imprisonment, and those who transferred residence to other places, are automatically deleted from the list.

Santiago presented an P85-million budget to finance a new voters registration. The estimate includes P56.66 million for personnel services and overtime, P2 million for travelling expenses, P29 million for supplies and materials, and P1.37 million for information and other expenses.

CSO: 4200/326

COLUMNIST SUMMARIZES MYSTERIES SURROUNDING ASSASSINATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 p 6

[Article by Orlando I. Aquino: "More Questions Than Answers"]

[Text]

SINCE the Agrava fact-finding board started its hearings on the assassination of former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. last Nov. 3, the investigation has raised even more questions than answers. One thing is clear though: A lot of strange things happened during those few seconds from the time the opposition leader, accompanied by his military escorts, went down that stairway from the plane toward the Avsecom van to the time he was gunned down on the tarmac.

Consider these pieces of information so far gathered from the testimonies of witnesses and observations of the probers:

1. Aside from his immediate escorts, not one of the more than 1,000 military personnel assigned to provide security to Aquino actually saw the shooting.

2. The two men assigned to the TV cameras to monitor everything happening on the tarmac did not "see" what happened because "the telephone rang" at the precise moment that Aquino was going down the stairs.

The casual employee also "failed" to follow Aquino's movements because he reportedly "did not know how to operate" the TV camera and that by the time the two men were finally able to move it, all they saw

were two men already lying on the tarmac and there was some commotion.

3. An intelligence officer was there on the tarmac when it all happened but his "only interest" was in Aquino's shoulder bag which he actually retrieved and ran away with as even recorded in a photograph.

4. A military officer reportedly took away the name plate on Rolando Galman's blue shirt as he lay dead on the tarmac. That name plate and shirt worn by the alleged assassin Galman reportedly came from the "disguises" usually used by military operatives on secret missions.

5. A mysterious black car was in the vicinity at the time of the shooting.

6. The China Airlines (CAL) plane bearing Aquino was told to use Gate 8 instead of Gate 6 for disembarking its passengers and the Avsecom commander reportedly ordered the man in charge of the TV monitoring unit to contact the CAL pilot to keep the passengers inside the plane until further orders -- something that never happened before.

* * *

We are sure there are a lot more "oddities" that can be gleaned from

the testimonies of other witnesses and the observations made by the members of the probe body, but suffice it to say that these pieces of evidence -- when finally put together and evaluated -- would give the public an accurate picture of the circumstances surrounding the murder of Aquino.

As of now, it can be said that strong doubts have already been raised on the matter of Galman being the assassin as claimed by military investigators. More evidence would have to be presented to unmask the real killer -- and in the process show that Galman was just the "fall guy" -- but that would take a lot of doing.

NEW KBL OFFICIAL REPLACES PELAEZ

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 p 11

[Text] CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY--The resignation of Assemblyman and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel N. Pelaez as the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) regional chairman in Norther Mindanao, is believed to have been accepted by President Marcos.

This surfaced yesterday when Col. Cesar C. Navarro, former PC provincial commander of Misamis Oriental, started distributing copies of the handwritten appointment of Assemblyman Constantino C. Navarro (KBL, Northern Mindanao) as Pelaez's replacement. The appointment was dated Dec. 15.

In ordering Navarro to reorganize the KBL in Misamis Oriental and Cagayan de Oro City, the President also appointed Vice Gov. Fernando Pacana as KBL provincial chairman, being the "highest elective official" in the province.

As this developed, KBL officials identified with Pelaez started to worry about their Batasan Pambansa aspirants as the new KBL hierarchy is identified with former Congressman Pedro N. Roa. Roa is a critic of Pelaez.

Among the Batasan aspirants identified with Pelaez are Assemblyman Concordio C. Diel (KBL, Misamis Oriental), Dingooog City Mayor Miguel Paderanga, Misamis Oriental, Mayor Vicente Y. Emano, and provincial Sangguniang member Constantino Jaraula.

It will be recalled that Pelaez tendered his resignation as KBL regional chairman last Sept. 5 when he announced that he is definitely not seeking a re-election.

In announcing his retirement from politics, Pelaez gave as reason his health and his commitment to the causes of christianity cannot anymore allow him to seek a new mandate.

He told newsmen that it will be difficult for him to defend the KBL against the opposition regarding the coconut levy controversy, the Aquino assassination, the deteriorating economy, and other issues. (Casiano Navarro)

MONEY CRISIS SAID TO BE BEYOND LOCAL CONTROL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Article from Domestic Information Service]

[Text] Several external factors and circumstances which were beyond the control of local monetary authorities and fiscal planners led to the present financial difficulties.

A host of factors, which include the continued strength of the US dollar against other currencies, including the peso, the high interest rates in the last two years, low commodity prices in the world markets, increasing protectionism by industrialized nations, and violations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) proved fatal to the economies of developing countries like the Philippines.

Developing countries had relied heavily on foreign loans to finance their economic development programs.

The full effect of these external factors only surfaced in August, 1982, when, relative to the Mexico case, a major default in the international monetary system occurred. With the economies of other developing countries like Brazil and Mexico already on the brink of collapse, international financial institutions became hesitant to extend new credits to other developing countries.

The Philippines felt the pinch of this loss of confidence when, towards the end of 1982 and early 1983, international financial institutions withdrew existing credit lines totalling about \$710 million from the Central Bank of the Philippines.

All these events happened before the Aug. 21 killing of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. which aggravated the situation to a certain extent.

The rest of 1983 was characterized by the continuous cutting of various credit lines and the shortening of debt maturities. Lines which used to be one year or six months became shorter and shorter, becoming three-month lines and eventually become overnight money.

As early as June this year, local monetary authorities and government representatives were already discussing with foreign creditors the possibility of

restructuring maturing obligations. With the situation getting tighter and tighter, it became increasingly difficult to manage the payment system on a daily basis.

The Philippines was able to arrange a meeting with representatives of the 350 banks which account for 25 per cent of the country's foreign debt only on Oct. 14.

Three days later, the banks agreed to the request of the Philippines for a 90-day moratorium on the payment of principals maturing in the next three months. It was thought that it would be best to continue the trade financing, but this eventually stopped after the stand-still agreement was put into effect on Oct. 17.

The action of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the Philippine request for new credits was crucial to the restructuring of existing lines with the "private banks.

Thus, when the IMF managing director approved the Philippine request for a \$652-million standby credit line, negotiations with official loan sources and with international creditors came to a start.

The Philippines had a standby program with the IMF for 1983, providing for a review at mid-year. Thus, the Philippines started reviewing its position towards the end of May and the month of June.

Under the standby program, the Philippines was to have a balance-of-payments deficit of only \$600 million for the entire 1983. It turned out, however, that the BOP at the end of June was very much higher.

The lackluster performance of exports and increased imports brought the BOP deficit to \$562 million by the end of June, only \$38 million short of the targetted deficit for the whole year.

This led to the revision of the BOP target to about \$850 million for 1983.

The rapid termination of lines starting the third quarter of 1983 necessitated the building of a new standby program with the IMF. The new program, which covers the period from October of 1983 to December of 1984, has been approved by the IMF managing director and calls for the release of \$652 million in standby credits.

Aside from the approval of the Philippine program, the IMF will see to it that financing coming from the international banks and that of governments will be in place when the IMF board convenes in January to discuss the Philippine case.

Philippine government officials will also meet with the advisory group of the 350 international banks on the restructuring of the terms of the outstanding loans to the commercial bank.

CITIZENS MOVEMENT PRESSES FOR NEW VOTER REGISTRATION

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 p 10

[Text]

The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) pressed yesterday its bid for a new general registration of voters for the May 1984 elections, proposing the passage of a law providing for such registration to be conducted on Feb. 26 and March 4 in all voting centers of the country.

Jose Concepcion, Jr., Namfrel chairman,

said in an interview that one major rationale for undertaking a new listing of voters is to strengthen the confidence of the electorate in the credibility of the voters' lists.

The proposed election code provides, among others, that there will be one representative each of the ruling party and the opposition in the elec-

tion registration board.

The code also requires the applicant for registration to submit clear and legible prints of all his fingers, as well as his photograph for identification purposes.

While these safeguards were previously incorporated in registration procedures up to 1971, these were discarded in 1977 with the issuance of Presidential Decrees 1099 and 1187. Concepcion said. Instant registra-

tion was also allowed to take place in 1977, he added.

The new system of registration is expected to correct these shortcomings.

"Whether or not there is validity to charges of padding or other irregularities in the voters' lists, what is important is to gain

the confidence of the people in the registration process and, in turn, in elections as a whole," Concepcion said.

The citizens movement also lauded the COMELEC's readiness to undertake a new general registration of voters upon the passage of the necessary

law.

Vicente M. Santiago, Jr. Chairman of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) poll body will conduct selective registration for the Jan. 27 plebiscite, but is organizing and preparing itself for a general voters' registration for the May 1984 elections.

MINIMAL EXPORT GROWTH REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 p 20

[Text]

Six of the country's major export products managed to register a slight 1.3 per cent improvement in sales during the first 11 months of the year after lagging behind for the most part of the period.

Preliminary figures released by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin showed that as of November, the six products, termed as "critical exports," recorded sales of \$2.92 billion compared with \$2.88 billion during the same period last year.

The year-to-date performance report covered wood products, electronics, sugar, coconut, copper concentrates, and textiles and garments.

During November, the report showed that the six products posted a hefty 20.23 per cent increase from \$245.98 million to \$295.74 million.

Sugar suffered a steep decline in export receipts as the product group saw its performance drop by 14.73 per cent from \$328.61 mil-

lion to \$280.21 million. The same report revealed that no sugar shipments were made for during November, apparently due to the drought.

Electronics, the country's premier export products, also recorded a decline in sales from \$986.86 million to \$967.40 million, down by 1.97 per cent. However, export sales of the product group improved by 14.67 per cent for the month of November.

Wood products gained the most significant improvement as sales climbed by 25.43 per cent from \$264.25 million to \$331.46 million. November sales, on the other hand, further jumped to \$59.16 million from \$22.45 million last year.

Coconut products improved sales by 6.22 per cent from \$521.74 million to \$554.19 million to the recovery in world market prices.

Copper concentrates posted \$285.59 million in export receipts, slightly up by 1.01 per cent from \$282.75 million. Textile and by-

products recorded sales of \$497.34 million from \$494.64 million.

Ongpin said the six critical export products represent around 75 per cent of the country's export volume.

The country's export performance, however, is expected to suffer next year largely on account of the foreign exchange crisis. The Confederation of Philippine Exporters (COPE) earlier said that export orders during the last quarter of the year was already down by 30 per cent. The decline in orders is expected to be reflected during the first and second quarters of 1984.

Meanwhile, the Garments Business Association of the Philippines (GBAP) yesterday lauded the World Bank's move to convert the \$120 million textile rehabilitation loan into a facility for

financing raw material importations by manufacturers of non-traditional export products.

Noemi L. Saludo, GBAP president, said the approval of the conversion would help relieve the pressure on garment exporters who have a difficult time opening import letters of credit to fill their raw material requirements and meet delivery deadlines.

GBAP also hailed Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin for his effort in negotiating for the conversion. "I would like to thank the honorable minister for interceding in behalf of the non-traditional exporters. This would not only help garment firms comply with their export commitments but eventually help the economy to recover," Saludo said.

FARM ASSOCIATIONS APPEAL TO MARCOS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 83 p 5

[Text]

Three large national organizations of farmers with total membership of five million and their families urged President Marcos to accord farmers' representatives due regard and consideration in the coming 1984 elections to the national assembly.

At the joint meeting of the national leadership of the Pambansaang Katipunan ng Mga Samahang Nasyon (PKSN), the Federation of Farmers Association of the Philippines (FFAP), and Katipunan ng mga Magsasaka sa Pilipinas (KAMPI), the organizations resolved to demand the due recognition and inclusion of farmers' representatives in the choice of candidates in the coming 1984 elections.

PKSN President Ambrosio D. Lumibao said that the present system of choosing party candidates favors only those who are currently in power and does not take into consideration the interest and welfare of millions of voting farmers

and small citizens and their families.

Lumibao also charged that the old system of politics continues to prevail and this will only result in the loss of confidence of the millions of farmers and small citizens in the government.

Willie Salutillo, president of FFAP, said the millions of farmers and small citizens who constitute 70 per cent of the Filipinos should be given at least one representative in each region of the country in addition to the four now given them.

Salutillo also criticized the manner of choosing the four representatives of agriculture in the national assembly, saying they are merely selected by politicians.

In order that the choice and election of candidates representing agriculture may be justly accomplished, their candidacy and election should be left to the national farmers' organizations, he said.

CENTRAL BANK REORGANIZATION FOLLOWS OVERSTATEMENT OF FUNDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 83 p 13

[Text]

A second wave major revamp of the international operations sector of the Central Bank, centering on the treasury office and the foreign exchange department, looms following revelations by Governor Jaime C. Laya about overstatement of the figures on international reserves which was corrected only last October.

Inside CB sources said yesterday that several senior officials are on the carpet, including a senior officer at the research and statistics, for the bungling which has already affected the integrity of CB data submitted to the 11-bank advisory committee and the International Monetary Fund.

The sources said that the discovery of the overstated foreign exchange reserves has seriously affected the Philippine government's negotiating position before the creditors group.

In fact, they added that the IMF has decided to send a new team purposely to confirm and verify economic data submitted by the government to the 11 bank advisory committee, causing an adjournment of talks and raising the possibility of extending the 90-day moratorium by another 90 days.

Laya admitted in his report to the President the overstatement in the country's international reserve which, he said, was already corrected as of last October, except for one transaction that took place in 1980.

He said these findings, which were made known to the economic subcommittee of the advisory

group, pointed to the need for further improvement in an "unexpected area."

He added that the CB has commissioned a consulting firm to look into existing internal checks and controls and reporting systems as a means of tightening up on existing transactions.

Laya pointed out that he was satisfied that the transactions in question did not benefit anyone personally.

However, he assured that the "persons responsible would be dealt with appropriately."

The sources said that deep-seated rivalry and animosity between and among groups having to do one way or the other with the treasury office and the foreign exchange department had something to do with the boner.

Reportedly under fire is a consultant who has been given wide-ranging powers and discretion on the placements of the country's foreign exchange assets.

The treasury office under the office of the governor was established only in 1981 shortly after Laya's assumption of office, taking over the functions of managing the CB's foreign exchange assets.

Since then, the reporting of the composition of the international reserves and the placements of foreign exchange assets with foreign banks, including their earnings, if any, were no longer made part of the annual reports of the CB unlike before when profits from foreign exchange portfolio were duly reported.

REBEL ACTIONS REPORTED 20 DECEMBER 1983

Six NPA Rebels Killed

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] STA. CRUZ, Laguna--Six suspected New People's Army rebels were killed while a soldier and a Civilian Home Defense Force personnel were wounded in a raid of an NPA hideout yesterday morning in Sitio San Miguel, barangay Pook, this municipality.

In a report to Recon 4 regional commander Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, Evelino Narzate, Laguna provincial commander, said men of the 226th PC company under Capt. Meliton Faltado and the Rizal town police under Agapito Welgas trapped the NPA suspects in a nipa hut in sitio San Miguel.

The rebels returned fire and in the gunbattle, six of them were killed. One of the rebels was identified as Eduardo Ariola, alias "Kumander Nitoy."

Taken from the rebels were one Armalite rifle, one caliber .38 pistol, two shot-guns, and documents.

Wounded were Sgt. Bienvenido Jayin and CHDF Jaime Bagsik who were both taken to a hospital.

Ariola was convicted for violating Presidential Decree 885 (Anti-Subversion Law) on July 13, 1982, but was released on Aug. 25, 1982 when his presidential commitment order was lifted, police said.

After his release, Ariola reportedly joined the NPA and operated in Nagcarlan and Rizal towns. (Momoy Cardenas)

Five Die in MNLF Ambush

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Dec 83 pp 1, 8

[Text] MARAWI CITY--Five Army soldiers and two civilians were killed while four others were wounded when heavily armed Muslim rebels ambushed an Army six-by-six truck in barangay Ditsaan, Raman, Lanao del Sur, Tuesday night.

A sketchy police report identified the slain soldiers as Cpl. Edmundo Camina, 22, Pvt. Amando Correlente, 23 Sgt. Alex Aguirre, 26, Cpl. Nicolas Canon, 27, and Pvt. Rodolfo Garcia. 24. They belonged to the 6th Infantry battalion.

The civilian fatalities were listed as Rey Anthony Galino and an unidentified woman employed as a cook at Camp Malundo, Lanao del Sur.

Wounded were Pvt. Rgoelio Esteves, 23, Pvt. Reynaldo Galino, 26, Herminia Galino, 21, and Tony Tignadicie, 3.

The report said the soldiers were going back to Camp Malundo from Iligan City when the rebels fired at them.

The rebels were believed to be members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) "Lost Command" and led by Kumander Narra.

Meanwhile, Constabulary M/Sgt. Jaime Diablo, 38, one of the most decorated non-commissioned officers from Zamboanga del Sur, was gunned down by three unidentified men last Sunday while tending his farm in barangay Curvada, Tukuran. (Tony Pe. Rimando)

PAGADIAN CITY--Four of the 15 New People's Army members who earlier ambushed an army jeep were killed in a shootout with military troopers last Monday at barangay Tubod, Zamboanga del Sur.

Five soldiers were seriously wounded.

The 6th Defense Airborne company soldier were responding to an urgent call for assistance in Kumalarang town when the dissidents, positioned near a bridge, fired on them, 1st Infantry Brigade commander Col. Reynaldo Milan said.

Milan said the soldiers led by Lt. Manuel Anacleto fired back.

Anacleto was seriously wounded together with four of his men, Sgt. Leonardo Savod, Sgt. Celso Daiso, Cpl. Jing Madulara, and Cpl. Wilfredo Batigus. (Tony Pe. Rimando)

FIRMS FACE PROBE OVER PRICE HIKES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Dec 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Jun Ramirez]

[Text] The Bureau of Internal Revenue ordered yesterday a nationwide investigation of all business enterprises which realized huge profits resulting from unreasonable increases in the prices of their commodities due largely to panic-buying and hoarding.

Revenue Deputy Commissioner Tomas C. Toledo said the target of the probe initiated by Revenue Commissioner Ruben B. Anceta are manufacturers, distributors, and retailers of items under the price control umbrella.

Toledo said the investigation will be expanded later to include firms engaged in the manufacture and distribution of construction materials, household appliances, and other consumer and food items.

The Oct. 5 devaluation of the peso has been exploited as the reason for the unprecedented increase in prices of both essential and semi-essential items.

Toledo said most of the recent price raises were unreasonable and unjustified.

He said factories, distributors, and retailers of these commodities openly sold at higher rates their inventories produced at the old and lower rates giving them huge profits.

"It is this windfall profit that we want to tax now," Toledo added.

Leading the probe are the 17 revenue regional directors.

Toledo said the regional directors have been instructed to look into the financial statements and sales invoices to determine whether these price-rises were reflected.

He said regional directors have been ordered to closely monitor sales performance in view of heavy buying by the public.

Meanwhile, a bomb scare hits the 11-story BIR building in Quezon City yesterday morning, causing some 2,000 employees together with their relatives and friends attending a Christmas party to scamper out of the offices.

A subsequent search by the Constabulary bomb disposal experts yielded no bomb.

Ancheta said he authorized the "evacuation" after an unidentified man called up the telephone operator, warning that an explosive has been placed in the basement and would explode any moment.

CAMP OLIVAS, Pampanga--Constabulary authorities here have declared an all-out war against hoarders of prime commodities in Central Luzon.

Brig. Gen. Bienvenido L. Felix, third PC-INP regional commander, directed his provincial and Metrodiscom commanders and the PC regional special operations group to coordinate with the Price Stabilization Council (PSC) and the provincial and municipal officials and municipal officials in the implementation of the Price Stabilization Law.

Felix said he has been receiving numerous complaints from the buying public of rampant hoarding of commodities like laundry soap, cooking oil, toilet paper, sugar, milk, bath soap, liquefied petroleum gas, and other products by big businessmen in the region.

Earlier, Central Luzon was reported hit by panic buying as consumers trooped almost everyday to groceries and supermarkets to buy all what they could purchase, apparently in anticipation of price hikes.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Angeles City has launched a project designed to give the barangay people a chance to buy goods at prices about 20 to 30 percent lower than the prevailing prices.

Angeles City Mayor Francisco G. Nepomuceno said that the project dubbed "Operation Lugi" was undertaken by the FFCCC as a Christmas gift to the people in the city's 32 barangays. (Jerry J. Lacuarta)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN NOTES SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO COAL SECTOR

BK231130 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct pp 3, 4

[Article by Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Chan: "The Vietnamese Coal Sector and the Effective and Friendly Soviet Assistance and Cooperation"]

[Text] The Soviet assistance to and cooperation with the coal and other sectors of Vietnam, which stem from socialist internationalism, have developed constantly with increasingly profound significance and effective results, especially since the signing of the Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation 5 years ago.

Shortly after the north was completely liberated, the Soviet Union assisted us in restoring and putting back in operation all coal exploiting and processing establishments in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area, thus contributing significantly to the restoration of our economy during the 1955-60 period. In our first 5-year (1961-65) plan, the Soviet Union helped us renovate and expand the Ha Ty, Deo Nai and Coc 6 open-cut coal mines with a total capacity of 3.7 million metric tons per year and restore the 600,000-metric ton per year Vang Danh and 900,000-metric ton per year Mong Duong Underground coal mines. It also assisted us in building a number of establishments to support coal exploitation.

Based on the agreement signed between our two countries on 7 October 1971, the Soviet Union has provided us with the necessary equipment and techniques for the construction and exploitation of the Cao Son Open-cut coal mine with a capacity of 2 million metric tons per year. This coal mine, which will increase its annual capacity to 3 million metric tons and is the largest in Vietnam, is now using modern Soviet equipment such as 9-cubic-meter capacity dredgers, the most up-to-date rotary augers, and 40-ton industrial trucks.

Soviet aid in the coal industry field involves standardized technical assistance under the forms of project planning; the supplying of equipment and construction materials; and the sending of experts to supervise designing work, introduce technical measures, and provide guidance for construction. This is aimed at ensuring progress in the construction of certain projects so they can quickly be put into operation with good results and particularly achieve their planned output. Of the 12 coal mines currently in operation, six were built and expanded with Soviet technical assistance. Three of them, which are open-cut coal mines, have achieved or exceeded their planned output. The volume of

coal supplied by these six mines alone represents more than 80 percent of the sector's total output.

With regard to service projects, the Soviet Union has assisted us in building and operating the Cam Pha engineering center--a factory specializing in repairing and manufacturing spare parts for coal exploiting machines with a 16,000-metric ton per year capacity. Due to many objective and subjective difficulties, especially those involving management and the supply of materials, this factory has yet to achieve its planned output. However, the Cam Pha engineering center has contributed significantly to ensuring the annual operational plan of all vehicles taking part in coal exploitation in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area.

In the Uông Bi area, the Uông Bi electromechanical factory has also been put into operation to manufacture spare parts and provide repair services for equipment used in underground coal mines.

Over the past 30 years, thousands of technical cadres, engineers, master degree holders and workers of the Vietnamese coal sector have received training both in the Soviet Union and Vietnam under a Soviet assistance program. The Soviet Union has also helped us build the mining technical workers school in Uông Bi, which is capable of training 600 miners annually. No matter what their position or duty, these workers have always played an exemplary role of satisfactorily fulfilling all assignments and have always devoted their energy and intellect, as well as the knowledge they obtained from their Soviet teachers and colleagues, to serving and developing their country's coal sector.

The Vietnam-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on 3 November 1978 is an important event in and the peak of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The treaty has created favorable conditions for cooperation in the coal industry field to enter a new stage of development, thus providing the Vietnamese coal sector with the basis to advance more steadily and effectively and to better satisfy the needs of the country.

Implementing all-round cooperation in accordance with the spirit of the treaty, the Soviet Ministry of the Coal Industry sent a delegation to visit and work in our country in March 1980. During this time, the Soviet Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Vietnamese Ministry of Power and Coal had reached an identity of views on some concrete measures aimed at enhancing the efficiency of all coal industrial projects in the SRV. All these measures focused on solving various problems:

a. With regard to projects already in operation, we must quickly perfect their production chains, standardize all support and auxiliary engineering items with the main production links, and stabilize the technicalities and operation of their machinery and equipment by asking the Soviet Union to increase the supply of materials and spare parts which Vietnam still cannot produce and to provide technical assistance to enable us to manufacture these materials and spare parts ourselves.

b. With regard to projects which are under construction and expansion (the Vang Danh and Mong Duong coal mines), we must again determine all technical solutions and designing documents, the period of time required for the delivery of equipment and construction materials, and all construction procedures. Also, based on the actual situation of construction and operation, we must analyze various technical and organizational problems and determine the rational designing solutions and optimum capacity to ensure the smooth operation of a project throughout the period of its existence while adopting combined measures to put each part of the project or the entire project into production.

By adopting these measures, the Vang Danh mine has been able to increase its capacity by another 150,000 metric tons along with expanding its west wing and stepping up underground excavation and exploitation activities to redetermine coal reserves in the area of the Vang Danh plain.

Construction work at the Mong Duong mine has also been stepped up to some extent during the past 3 years. The first part (west wing) of the mine--with a 450,000-metric ton per year capacity--has been in operation since late 1982. Efforts are now being made to continue improving all industrial chains in this part of the mine to quickly enable it to operate at full capacity. Underground excavation work has also started in the mine's east wing to gradually achieve its planned output (900,000 metric tons per year).

c. The two sides have reached an identity of views on a number of matters concerning projects which are yet to be built. Therefore, work in preparation for the construction of these projects (the Khe Tam coal mine and the Duong Huy coal sorting factory)--which includes the turning over of documents for construction design and organization, the review and issuance of drawings for the construction of various engineering items in the immediate future, the supply of equipment necessary for preparatory work, and the fixing of the date to officially begin construction--can be carried out in the days ahead.

d. The Soviet Union has agreed to supply technical equipment to two road construction organizations and two rescue teams in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha mining area.

e. To improve the standards of its cadres, every year the Vietnamese coal sector will send workers and technical cadres to study or receive advanced training at various coal industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union. The sector will also increase the numbers of Soviet experts at certain coal establishments in Vietnam to help them solve some of the problems concerning production and construction on the spot.

The identity of views on all measures concerned marks a new and profound change in the relations of friendly assistance and cooperation between the two countries. Through the adoption of these measures, all projects built with Soviet assistance have been able to improve their efficiency markedly over the past 3 years and more.

The two strategic tasks and four economic targets of our country in the 5-year 1981-85 plan and throughout the 1980's are imposing many colossal and extremely pressing tasks on the coal sector.

Under the framework of coordination in the 1981-85 5-year plan and on the basis of the agreement signed between the two countries on 24 July 1981, Soviet co-operation and assistance in the coal industry field have developed enormously.

To ensure that all existing projects can operate satisfactorily, on the average, in every year of the 1981-85 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will supply the Vietnamese coal sector with a volume of materials and spare parts which costs much more than it did in the 1976-80 5-year plan. The Soviet Union will also help the Vietnamese coal sector to expand various vehicle maintenance installations to meet the demand for general repairs.

The Soviet Union has also signed several agreements providing technical assistance to the Vietnamese coal sector to expand and build another number of coal mines in a bid to achieve its planned output of 4.2 million metric tons per year.

These include:

1. The expansion of the Na Duong coal mine, from 200,000 to 600,000 metric tons per year, with the aim of ensuring sufficient long-burning coal for the Bim Son and Haiphong cement factories so they can carry out production steadily. It is expected that by 1985 this mine--the construction of which has just started this year--will be able to increase its output to 400,000 metric tons. While the construction of the Na Duong-Lang Son railroad is yet to be completed, the Soviet Union will supply us with transport trucks to carry coal from this mine to the Lang Son railway station, and from there it will be transported to Haiphong and Thanh Hoa by rail.
2. The expansion of the Mae Khe coal mine, from 500,000 to 2.1 million metric tons, and the addition of a coal sorting factory to produce additional coal in support of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant.
3. The expansion of He Nui Hong coal mine, from 100,000 to 500,000 metric tons per year, to quickly increase the coal output. It is expected that by 1985 this mine will be able to exploit 150,000-180,000 metric tons to satisfy various needs in the north. To help solve the problem concerning the transportation of coal, the Soviet Union will provide us with the necessary materials to build the Nui Heng-Quan Trieu railroad. While the construction of this railroad is yet to be completed, the Soviet Union will furnish us with trucks to carry coal to the An Hoa ferry terminal and Quan Trieu railway station for distribution to various destinations.
4. Preparations for the construction of the Nui Beo coal mine have also been made so it can start by the end of this 5-year plan.

The Soviet Union will increase the supply of equipment and materials to help accelerate the construction of two engineering plants--the Cam Pha engineering center and the Cam Pha truck overhaul factory. Upon completion of its expansion, the Cam Pha engineering center will have an annual output of 326,000 metric tons of metal products. With its new workshops, the center will be capable of handling major repairs of metal cutters and coal exploiting, sorting

and leading equipment, as well as manufacturing spare parts for these machine and equipment. It is expected that by 1987 the center will be able to operate at full capacity. Meanwhile, when it begins operation in 1985, the Cam Pha truck overhaul factory will be capable of repairing 620 (Bella 548A, Bella 640A and KPAZ-256B) trucks annually along with manufacturing finished rubber products. These two major engineering plants of the coal sector will play a very important role in ensuring that all vehicles and equipment used in the exploitation of coal in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area are kept in good working condition.

The Soviet Union has also assisted us in compiling a general chart for the development of the coal sector up to 1995. This chart can be used as a basis for the expansion of the coal sector under a unified plan aimed at overcoming weaknesses we have committed quite often due to lack of planning.

A new aspect of cooperation in the development of the coal sector between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is the setting up of the work team responsible for cooperation in the coal industry field under the framework of the Vietnam-USSR Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. This work team has the duty of effectively foster economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the SRV Ministry of Mines and Coal and the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. It is also duty-bound to ensure coordination between these two ministries in advancing, advocating and enforcing measures to achieve cooperation in the coal industry field with the aim of enhancing the efficiency of the Vietnamese coal sector.

The coal sectors of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have long maintained close cooperation in the fields of science and technology. This cooperation is now focused on solving the most pressing problems encountered by the Vietnamese coal sector. These involve the extraction of coal from thick and inclined seams; the application of various methods to prepare for and perform mining operations and save natural resources; the mechanization of coal extraction in work faces and underground excavation to expand the output of these faces and increase underground haulage speed and labor productivity; the improvement of proficiency in the production and exploitation of coal under complicated geological conditions (strata overlying coal seams, underground water current, sidewall dirt and rocks, and unstable pillars); the increase in the depth of open-cut mines; the handling of accidents caused by the fall of mine roofs and sides; the increase in the productivity of mining equipment, particularly trucks and augers; and the improvement of the methods of drilling with the use of explosives and performing open-cast mining operations under complicated geological and hydrological conditions.

When talking about the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the coal industry field, we cannot help referring to the role of Soviet experts in our country--a role that creates favorable conditions for and constitutes an important factor in ensuring effective results in the cooperation between the two countries.

Immediately after the signing of the agreement on assistance and cooperation in the coal industry field, the Soviet Union sent many experts to Vietnam.

Some of these experts have been to Vietnam seven or eight times, and some have spent a total of as many as 6 years in this country. Soviet experts are now working in almost all production and construction establishments of the Vietnamese coal sector. They are those who have worked for many years in the Soviet coal sector. With valuable practical experience in technical, organizational and managerial work and with the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, these Soviet experts are working tirelessly and devotedly at various construction sites and factories so that, together with Vietnamese cadres and workers, they can advance the Vietnamese sector in a way that meets the expectation of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

CSO: 4209/112

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

1

NHAN DAN ON SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO OIL, GAS SECTOR

BK231530 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Hoa, head of the Oil and Natural Gas General Department:
"Soviet Cooperation and Assistance to Vietnam's Oil and Natural Gas Sector"]

[Text] The present maturity and progress of the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector have been closely linked with the great and valuable assistance of the Soviet party, government and people. Right after the complete liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union assigned its outstanding oil and natural gas geologists who were imbued with the lofty internationalist spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm and who had profound professional skills and abundant practical experience to Vietnam to help our people study and explore oil and natural gas: the source of important strategic energy and materials for socialist construction in our country.

Based on their scientific findings and experiences, the first Soviet oil and natural gas geologists affirmed that there was oil and natural gas in Vietnam. They advised our government to promptly engage in studying and exploring these valuable natural resources.

To help Vietnam carry out this new task, in 1959 the USSR Ministry of Geology assigned Comrade S. K. Ki-to-van-nhi [as published], an intelligent Soviet oil and natural gas prospective areas.

After almost 2 years (1959-1960) of urgent work, during which Comrade Ki-to-van-nhi overcame numerous difficulties and many shortages caused by the postliberation period in the north, waded across streams, climbed mountains, walked tens of thousands of kilometers along geological exploration lines in forest and mountainous zones and on islands of North Vietnam, he finally completed an outstanding report on the zoning off of oil and natural gas prospective areas and pointed out methods to explore oil and natural gas in our country.

Such experienced oil drilling specialists as Chief Engineer Phri-ep [as published] actively, enthusiastically, and closely worked with Vietnamese oil drilling engineers and workers to construct and install Oil Rig No 1 in Tien Huong District, Thai Binh Province, putting it into operation as scheduled on 2 September 1970.

Since 1974 tasks concerning oil and natural gas exploration have been carried out very urgently, while drilling at many oil wells has been accelerated. The USSR Ministry of Geology has established an oil and natural gas specialist group separate from the mineralogist group and has assigned very experienced Soviet specialists to Vietnam to help its oil and natural gas sector. After a period of drilling and exploring, in January 1975 we found the Tien Hai natural gas mine in Thai Binh Province thanks to drilled Oil Well No 61. At present, we are exploiting this mine to supply natural gas to turbine electric generators at Tien Hai, Thai Binh Province.

Through the exploitation of the Tien Hai natural gas mine, the Soviet Union has trained a contingent of Vietnamese technicians and workers and has built initial material and technical bases for the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector. The discovery of the Tien Hai natural gas mine has increased the confidence in the consistent exploration of oil and natural gas in Vietnam.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, oil and natural gas exploration has been accelerated vigorously. This was affirmed in a resolution of the Fourth CPV Congress, which said: "We must vigorously carry out survey and exploration of oil and natural gas mines on land and on offshore areas, thereby creating conditions for rapidly building the oil and natural gas industry." (Footnote: "The CPV: Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fourth CPV National Congress," the Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 82)

The assistance and cooperation provided by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector has entered a new developing stage since the reunification of our country. During this period, the Soviet Government assigned a high-ranking oil and natural gas specialist delegation to Vietnam to assess the results gained in the past and help formulate orientations and future tasks. The Soviet Union has invested more capital in the exploration of oil and natural gas in the Red River's lower basin.

The Soviet specialists have brought with them new equipment and have, together with Vietnamese oil and natural gas specialists, used new methods of in-depth geological surveys to explore and study carefully various areas in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. They have drawn up more accurate structural maps and, on this basis, are able to plot and dig deeper oil wells.

Along with helping us to continue surveying and exploring oil and natural gas in the Red River Delta, the Soviet Union has also provided technical assistance to oil and natural gas exploration in the Mekong River Delta.

The signing of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in November 1978 ushered in a new developing stage of SRV-USSR cooperation, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In mid-1979, the Soviet Government assigned a Soviet scholars' delegation, comprising noted specialists of the Ministries of Geology, Petroleum Industry and Gas Industry, to Vietnam to study the oil and natural gas situation.

Afterward, in March 1980, a Soviet high-ranking specialists delegation of the Ministry of Gas Industry arrived in Vietnam to study oil and natural gas prospects on Vietnam's southern continental shelf. On 3 July 1980, an agreement on cooperation to survey, explore and exploit oil and natural gas in a number of areas of the southern continental shelf was signed between the DRV and USSR Governments. This ushered in a vigorous advanced step in the cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet oil and natural gas sectors.

In June 1981, the two governments signed a protocol on establishing the Vietnamese-Soviet petroleum and natural gas joint enterprise, in which both sides adopted a program of action and a budget for this task during the 1981-85 period and subsequent years.

On the basis of the aforementioned agreement and protocol and the annual co-operation programs which are aimed at fulfilling the agreed upon targets, both nations have invested a large sum of money in surveying, exploring and exploiting oil and natural gas. The Soviet Union also assigned very experienced specialists to Vietnam to work shoulder to shoulder with Vietnamese technicians and workers to urgently assemble and install Oil Rig No 1 in order to put it into operation according to schedule. The Soviet Union, moreover, has helped Vietnam accelerate the construction of the Vung Tau oil and natural gas industrial zone.

The construction site of the Vung Tau oil and natural gas industrial zone has eloquently shown the spirit of cooperation, friendship and fraternal comradeship of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. Along with conducting explorations and making preparations for the exploitation of oil and natural gas in various areas of the southern continental shelf, the Soviet Union has consistently helped us to continue to explore and exploit oil and natural gas at the Red River Valley, which has been under exploration for several years.

The very great and valuable Soviet assistance also includes the training of Vietnamese oil and gas technicians and economists. In 1956, 2 years after the complete liberation of North Vietnam, the Soviet Union agreed to train Vietnamese oil and natural gas technicians. Since then, various colleges specializing in petroleum and natural gas research in Moscow, Baku and other places in the Soviet Union have trained and produced for the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector hundreds of engineers and dozens of Ph.D and M.S. graduates specializing in geology and geophysics; oil drilling, exploration, transportation and storage; engineering; construction; oil refinery; economics; and so forth. These specialists, together with other graduates from various colleges at home and abroad, are now working effectively at various oil drilling rigs, construction sites, enterprises, organizations, colleges and vocational schools. Some of them have become leading technicians and competent scientific and technical cadres of the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector.

Soviet vocational schools in Groznyy and Baku have produced many Vietnamese professional and skilled workers such as chiefs of drilling teams and diesel motor teams, electric motor repairers, solderers, cement caulkers and so forth. Those technicians and workers who were trained by the Soviet Union are now working efficiently at various oil drilling sites and enterprises. They are

qualified workers of the oil and natural gas sector, many of them have become capable foremen in the production line.

In addition, the Soviet Union has annually accepted hundreds of Vietnamese students for practicing and studying at various construction sites, oil and natural gas drilling rigs, factories and petroleum and natural gas research institutions in the Soviet Union.

One of the most effective forms of training is the on-the-spot training method provided to Vietnamese workers by Soviet specialists working at various oil and natural gas exploration sites and enterprises in Vietnam. While working, these Soviet specialists, with their lofty internationalist spirit, have attentively guided and taught Vietnamese technicians and workers. Heads of various specialist groups have told us: "The duty of Soviet specialists in Vietnam is to produce for this country Vietnamese technicians and workers to replace them in working." Now Vietnamese technicians and workers have reached maturity and are able to replace Soviet specialists in many fields.

The Soviet great assistance to the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector has also been symbolized by various Soviet-built material and technical bases for this sector. The Soviet Government and people have annually sent to Vietnam many valuable and modern machinery and equipment such as oil drilling rigs, geophysical research equipment, ca-ro-ta [as published] equipment and other equipment for research and experiment purposes and so forth. Most of the equipment are new and modern and are suitable to the conditions of our country and applicable to our people's ability. When it is necessary, the Soviet Union has always sent to Vietnam newly invented equipment such as those used in heat resistant ca-ro-ta station and automatic laboratory for cement research and so forth. This has saved us from using foreign currencies to import the equipment, especially when we are facing with financial difficulty.

According to scientists' estimate, Vietnam's oil and natural gas deposit in its seabed is great. As a result, preliminary research on the sea by geophysical method is an urgent task. Soviet sea seismologists had, together with Vietnamese technicians and workers, worked selflessly to build the first geophysical research ship for Vietnam. This ship is now operating effectively in our territorial waters.

Implementing the policy of cooperation set forth by the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments in surveying, exploring and exploiting oil and natural gas in a number of areas of Vietnam's southern continental shelf, the Soviet Union is urgently training and producing a contingent of offshore oil and natural gas technicians for Vietnam.

The Vietnamese party and government have highly appraised the merit of the Soviet oil and natural gas specialists and have awarded them with many Vietnamese noble orders and medals.

With the Soviet great, effective assistance and cooperation, the Vietnamese oil and natural gas sector will surely continue to develop more vigorously, thereby strengthening the fraternal comradeship relations in the field of oil and natural gas with the Soviet Union.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW DISTRICT ESTABLISHED IN HA TUYEN PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Bac Me District Established and Several Districts Given New Boundaries in Ha Tuyen Province"]

[Text] On 18 November, the Council of Ministers issued Decision number 136-HDBT, which established Bac Me District and changed the boundaries of four districts in Ha Tuyen Province as follows:

1. The villages of Phu Nam, Duong Am, Yen Phu, Yen Cuong, Thuong Tan, Giap Chung, Lac Nong, Minh Ngoc, Minh Son and Yen Dinh have been separated from Vi Xuyen District in order to establish Bac Me District.

Bac Me District is bordered on the north by Vi Xuyen District, on the south by Na Hang District, on the east by Nguyen Dinh District in Cao Bang Province and on the west by Vi Xuyen District.

2. The boundaries of Vi Xuyen, Xin Man, Hoang Xu Phi and Bac Quang Districts have been changed as follows:

a) Ban May Village has been separated from Xin Man District and merged with Hoang Xu Phi District.

b) Trung Thinh and Nang Dong Villages have been separated from Hoang Xu Phi District and merged with Xin Man District.

c) In Bac Quang District:

+ Pac Phong, Nam Chang and Lang Cang Hamlets in Tan Lap Village have been combined to establish a new village called Xuan Minh Village.

+ Na Chi, Khuong Lung and Quang Nguyen Villages have been merged with Xin Man District.

+ Thong Nguyen, Tien Nguyen and Xuan Minh Villages have been merged with Hoang Xu Phi District.

+ Thuong Son, Quang Ngan, Trung Thanh, Bach Ngoc and Viet Lam Villages and the Vi Lam Agrovillage have been merged with Vi Xuyen District.

d) Following the changes mentioned above, these districts now have the following borders:

+ Xin Man District abuts the Chinese border on the north and is bordered by Bac Quang District on the south, Hoang Xu Phi District on the east and Hoang Lien Son Province on the west.

+ Hoang Xu Phi District abuts the Chinese border on the north and is bordered by Bac Quang District on the south, Vi Xuyen District on the east and Xin Man District on the west.

+ Bac Quang District is bordered by Vi Xuyen District, Hoang Xu Phi District and Xin Man District on the north, Luc Yen District in Hoang Lien Son Province on the south, Na Hang District on the east and Bac Ha District in Hoang Lien Son Province on the west.

+ Vi Xuyen District is bordered by Quan Ba District and the Chinese border on the north, Bac Quang on the south, Bac Me District on the east and Hoang Xu Phi District on the west.

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CSO: 4209/99

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANAGEMENT OF BEN THANH MARKET REPORTED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Nov-5 Dec 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by M.D.: "The Distribution-Circulation Front in Ho Chi Minh City: the New Changes at the Ben Thanh Market"]

[Text] The Ben Thanh Market in Ho Chi Minh City has 2,663 merchants who hold business licenses (it once had nearly 4,000). In addition, there are hundreds of persons who buy and sell products without licenses. Among those who do hold licenses, dozens of merchants have more than 1 million dong in capital, one person has more than 6 million dong, more than 200 have 500,000 dong or more and virtually all of them have 200,000 dong or more. These figures represent the amount of capital they have declared, the actual figures are much higher. Nearly one-third of the merchants at the market have their names on their licenses and are the owners of their stands; however, their capital and goods are provided by large bourgeoisie or two or three other persons whose names are not on the license. The business licenses of these merchants state that they only sell a few domestically produced goods and that their business revenues do not exceed 10,000 dong per month. In actuality, the merchandise belonging to the bourgeoisie behind the scenes is worth tens of millions of dong. In this way, they have evaded taxes and nicely avoid transformation for several years...

Nowhere were prices as unstable as they used to be at this market. The price of the same product changed several times each day. Fake goods and contraband flowed into the market from all directions and then to the hands of consumers at cutthroat prices. And, the four gates of the market were four gathering places for hoodlums and bums who specialized in picking pockets and practicing fraud.

"Together with implementing the new tax law, we were determined to transform and reorganize the Ben Thanh Market. Nearly 100 Youth Union members and youths were sent to the market in early March, 1983"—said Nguyen Lap, the party committee secretary of the 11th Subward, as he was about to take us to the Ben Thanh Market.

The interior of the market was once cluttered with hundreds of small counters and stands. They were demolished and have since been rebuilt. The four roads

leading to the gates of the market have been widened. The more than 1,000 stands have been divided into six areas, each of which is for a specific product. Each stand has a sign displaying the name of the stand's owner and the number of the stand; beside this sign is the list of posted prices. Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau, and Le Thanh Ton Streets were once plugged by counters that had been set up in the streets themselves; now, neatly arranged, uniform stands with awnings have been set up in a straight row along sidewalks. Nguyen Lap said:

"Before carrying out the reorganization, we drew up a diagram and invited small merchants to discuss the reorganization and contribute their opinions. Then, everyone contributed labor and money and worked together..."

Growing pensive for a moment, Lap continued:

"However, this does not mean that the reorganization came about automatically! During the past several years, numerous attempts to reorganize the market failed. Dishonest merchants deliberately undermined those efforts in order to make it easy for themselves to engage in illegal trade and smuggling. This time, before changing the appearance of the market itself, we were determined to transform the market on the basis of the five elements of management: licenses, price management, cash management, the management of books and tax management.

After being thoroughly instructed, the cadres and personnel of the force implementing the five elements of management, practically all of whom are intense and eager Youth Union members and youths, began their task without hesitation. Each team and each individual went among honest small merchants and dealers, explaining to them the policies of the party and state while revealing to them the methods employed by the bourgeoisie and by dishonest merchants to practice fraud and commit sabotage. Many small merchants at this market who were once the base of the revolution are now our base in the effort to transform the market. They have come forth to encourage other merchants to comply with the five elements of management and struggle against the dishonest merchants who are trying to undermine our work... As a result, we have achieved initial success in the implementation of the five elements of management at this market."

According to statistics compiled by the market management committee, there are now 1,800 merchants at the market. All of these merchants have erected stands, sell the products for which they are licensed and keep rather accurate records of their business revenues. (the "queues" and stands for rent have been eliminated). Although the volume of merchandise at the market is less than before, prices have declined and are quite stable. One hundred percent of the counters have posted their prices and 70 percent sell their merchandise in exact accordance with posted prices. In all of 1981, only 50 million dong in taxes were collected but 11 million dong in taxes were collected in July, 1982 alone... Actual tax revenues have increased because of the steps taken to prevent tax evasion. Since the transformation and reorganization of the market, the number of muggings and cases involving fraud at the market has declined by 75 percent.

I walked throughout the Ben Thanh Market with Huynh Van My, the secretary of the Market Management Committee's Youth Union chapter and the chief of the Market Inspection Shock Youth Team. Amidst the neat, attractive and clean stands with their signs displaying the prices of their products, the Ben Thanh Market is less noisy and disorderly than before and merchants as well as their customers are given greater peace of mind. I asked Miss Hoang Thi Ngoc, the owner of a stand that sells children's clothing:

"What are your observations concerning the management and reorganization of the market?"

Miss Ngoc smiled, thought a moment and replied:

"When we first learned that we would have to set up books, obtain a license and then relocate, we were upset. Now, however, the market is clean and attractive and there are no 'gang leaders' to compete against. As a merchant who has little capital, I feel that the state took the right step by transforming the market. One thing that discourages me is that we have yet to get rid of merchants who sell fake goods or undermine posted prices, thereby affecting all of us."

My informed me that the shock youth team regularly visits all areas of the market each day. They inspect the quality of goods, check prices, stop dishonest merchants from selling goods outside their stands and remind everyone to comply with the regulations that apply within the market. Persons who sell fake goods or fail to comply with posted prices are sent to the Market Management Committee to be warned, fined or have their licenses revoked.

Besides the youth inspection unit of Huynh Van My, there is also the market security unit headed by Youth Union member Huynh Ngoc Bao. Recently, in August, the security unit apprehended numerous swindlers and muggers, returning to customers more than 100,000 dong. The presence of the security unit has brought peace of mind to the shoppers as well as the merchants in the market.

One new feature of the Ben Thanh Market that is deserving of attention is that numerous stores and counters of state-operated units and cooperatives have developed. Along Phan Chu Trinh, Phan Boi Chau and Le Thanh Ton Streets are nearly 100 state-operated stores selling many essential products serving the daily needs of the people, such as cloth, thread, pans, pots, sandals, cups, plates and so forth. Within the market itself, there are counters of consumer cooperatives in each of the market's areas. Bui Van Hau, the secretary of the Ben Thanh Market Management Committee's party chapter, informed us: "Prior to September, the market had slightly more than 90 stores and stands operated by state-operated commerce and cooperatives; now, it has 150. We are trying to increase this number to 200 this year."

Among the 150 state stores and cooperatives, 20 "youth" stores and counters have been established. In these attractive youth stores and stands, merchandise is neatly arranged and young state store personnel politely wait on customers.

Kieu Lien, who works at Youth Store Number 3 excitedly told me.

"All of the products in the state-operated stores are less expensive than on the outside and their quality is guaranteed. Consequently, customers buy very many of them."

Thu Nga, who works at "Youth" Store Number 12 on Phan Chu Trinh Street, said:

"The store does more than 300,000 dong in business each day. Its sources of merchandise are stable. Our personnel work in shifts, thus providing continuous service, even on Sundays..."

We left the Ben Thanh Market amidst a throng of shoppers, still struck by the changes that have occurred there, the growth of stores and counters operated by state commerce and marketing cooperatives, especially the "youth" stores.

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CSO: 4209/100

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED SUPPLY OF RATIONED GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Providing a Stable, Full and Timely Supply of Rationed Goods to Manual Workers, Civil Servants and the Armed Forces"]

[Text] As the housewife of all society, socialist commerce has the task of using its marketing activities to control the majority of the sources of goods, industrial goods, goods of small industry, handicraft goods and agricultural and food products, in order to distribute them in a fair and reasonable manner to meet the needs of society and help to stabilize and gradually improve the standard of living of the people. In this overriding task, providing a supply of essential goods under ration standards to manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces is of very pressing significance. In view of the fact that the market and prices are still fluctuating, whether or not the real wages of these persons are maintained depends, to a large degree, on how well socialist commerce succeeds in providing a stable, full and timely supply of these essential goods under ration standards.

During the past 10 months, as a result of significant efforts made to control the sources of goods through procurements, the home trade sector exceeded its 1983 plan on the value of agricultural products, food products and marine products procured by 10 percent, which represented an 88 percent increase compared to the same period of time last year; and, if calculated on a same price basis, the procurement of primary products equalled about 75 percent of the plan for the year and represented a 17 percent increase compared to the first 10 months of 1982. A rather high percentage of the plan on the procurement of pork, buffalo, cattle, poultry and fish (fresh water and salt water) has been completed. The value of the industrial consumer goods that have been procured is also higher than the same period of time last year. As a result, improvements have been made in the sale of goods to meet needs. New efforts have also been seen in the supplying of rationed goods. During the past 10 months, all provinces, including a number of provinces in the South, have made an effort to supply rationed goods in the form of actual products, not compensatory payments, and many products for which payments were once made are now being supplied in the form of actual products.

Although our grain and commerce sectors have made efforts, these efforts have not been sufficient. At very many places, especially in the industrial complexes, major cities and border areas, the supply of essential goods is usually unstable, inadequate and late. Some products are in short supply due to the general difficulties that exist; however, there are other products which are clearly not in short supply but which are supplied late and in inadequate quantities due to poor organization and management, due to a less than full spirit of responsibility or due to losses, theft, or products finding their way into the hands of private merchants. Consumers are very dissatisfied with the fact that socialist commerce, while unable to provide a full supply of essential goods under ration standards, sometimes puts the very same products on sale on the market at high prices. This cannot be considered a positive practice, regardless of the source of products involved or the purpose in mind. Rice, meat, vegetables, fuel and so forth are needed for the daily lives of laborers; when they are supplied only a few days late, manual workers and civil servants must try to buy them on the free market at very high prices. Yet, the commerce sector at some places is months late in supplying these goods and sometimes allows debts to go for long periods of time without being paid.

It must be clearly stated that until the wage system is improved, the payment of wages in the form of products will continue to be the most decisive and important factor in stabilizing the living standards of manual workers and civil servants. As regards the armed forces, our beloved soldiers who are protecting the fatherland, even more priority must be given to supplying them with these products.

Some localities, even though they have encountered more than a few difficulties with sources of goods, have still managed to provide a full supply of essential goods under ration standards. Ho Chi Minh City and several provinces in the South, in addition to these products, have also made an effort to sell a number of additional products to manual workers and civil servants at stable prices. In the North, some localities have employed initiative and creativity to provide a full supply of cloth and sugar; at places where rationed food goods are in short supply, other types of food of equal nutritional value have been quickly provided. The experiences of those places that have performed this work well must be widely disseminated.

Of utmost importance is the need for all installations, sectors and levels to fully implement their norms of a legal nature on the delivery of products to state-operated commerce for supply to manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces. Problems concerning prices, method of payment and financial revenues and expenditures should be quickly resolved by state-operated commerce and the functional agencies so that installations cannot use them as an excuse to market products on their own or allow products to remain in warehouses when similar products are not being supplied to cadres, manual workers and civil servants.

Socialist commerce has the responsibility of tightly managing those goods that are allocated for supply under ration standards to manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces and the responsibility of supplying these goods in exact accordance with policy, to the correct recipients, at state prices,

on time and in the correct quantities. In addition it must make an effort to sell a number of other necessary goods at stable prices and expand its service activities without fearing the difficulties involved, without allowing corruption and, even more importantly, without doing business only in these products solely for the purpose of earning a profit. Those cadres and personnel of state-operated commerce who conspire with others and put state goods into the hands of private merchants, substitute certain goods for others and take goods that are to be sold under ration standards and at stable supply prices and sell them at high prices must be punished. The state control system must coordinate with the people's control network in routine inspections of state-operated commerce stores.

Although difficulties are still being encountered in production, the trend of development is good and encouraging achievements have been recorded, especially in agriculture. The ability to mobilize goods is increasing. If our commerce sector adopts the correct viewpoint, achieves the proper awareness, possesses the spirit of collective ownership and the revolutionary-offensive spirit, is dynamic and creative, organizes the effort to control the sources of goods through procurements better and adopts a good service attitude, it can surely provide a full supply of essential goods under ration standards, thereby helping to stabilize the living standards of manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces. This can and must be done.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

WARRANTY SERVICE SHOPS—Recently, in Hanoi, two radio and watch warranty service stations that were constructed with the assistance of the Soviet Union were put into operation. These two stations provide warranty services for thousands of radios and watches of all types produced by the Soviet Union. In addition to providing warranty service for merchandise and satisfying consumers, these stations are also places that provide elementary and advanced training to Vietnamese technical cadres and workers in the repair of these products. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 p 1] 7809

CSO: 4209/99

AN GIANG PROVINCE INCREASES INVESTMENTS IN WINTER-SPRING CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Le Cong Minh, the An Giang Provincial Party Committee: "An Giang Brings a New Spirit to the Cultivation of Winter-Spring Crops"]

[Text] The winter-spring season occupies a very important position in An Giang Province and is the season that determines whether or not the province completes its grain production task for the entire year. Winter-spring crop production has been a new farming habit of the people for several years. In An Giang, favorable conditions exist for practicing the intensive cultivation of winter-spring crops and raising crop yields in a stable manner. Winter-spring crops now constitute about one-half of the grain output of the province and have made it possible to restore and develop livestock production following the flood season.

At the start of this year's winter-spring season, the various sectors from the provincial, district and city levels to the installation level, focusing their efforts on guiding production, appropriately developed upon favorable circumstances and overcame the difficulties being faced in a spirit of self-reliance combined with the revolutionary creativity of the masses; as a result, the plan quota on the amount of area under cultivation was exceeded by 100,000 hectares and rice yields averaged 5.5 tons per hectare. Some 5,000 hectares of cropland were used for winter-spring production for the first time and there were 60,000 hectares of "high yield" rice in the three islet districts of Cho Moi, Phu Tan and Phu Chau. Some 31,150 hectares of winter-spring subsidiary food crops were planted using four different rotation cultivation formulas on fields used to raise two rice crops, 10th month rice, sugarcane and tobacco. The cultivation of exported subsidiary food crops, such as green beans, soybeans, sesame, tobacco, sugarcane and so forth, was increased in order to earn additional foreign currency with which to import the materials needed to support intensive cultivation, multicropping and the increase in the amount of area under grain cultivation. Within livestock production, the province has attached importance to carrying out development in all three sectors: the state-operated sector, the collective sector and the household sector. The cattle herd of the province is being developed in the Tri Ton and Tinh Bien areas using the Zebu and Sindhi bulls provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. The province's hog herd is being rapidly

increased to 360,000 hogs. We have begun by conducting a pilot project in insurance covering the raising of sows and meat hogs while strongly developing the raising of poultry, attaching importance to raising ducks for eggs and meat and gradually introducing duck production at production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

The province has taken the initiative and adopted a detailed plan concerning water conservancy in each area so that fields can be drained for planting at the start of the season under a rotation cultivation formula of two rice crops plus one subsidiary food crop, a formula which provides ample irrigation water for rice and subsidiary food crops in the middle and at the end of the season and ample water for the 5,000 hectares being used to raise rice for the first time. We have continued to strengthen the system of canals and ditches within fields in order to provide water to all plots; at the same time, we have taken the initiative in combating drought and combating waterlogging when late rains occur. The winter-spring rice planting season in An Giang is divided into three phases: phase one begins on 1 November and lasts until 30 November in the area of Cho Moi District, Phu Tan District, Phu Chau District, Chau Thanh District, Chau Phu District, Long Xuyen City and Chau Doc City where the rotation cultivation of two rice crops plus one subsidiary food crop is being carried out on the land being used for the first time for winter-spring rice production (5,000 hectares); phase two begins on 1 December and lasts until 31 December and involves land that has been shifted to winter-spring rice production (90,000 hectares); and phase three lasts from 1 January to 15 January and involves the land recently converted to winter-spring crop production in those districts that have much land under the cultivation of 10th month rice, such as Chau Phu, Chau Thanh, Phu Chau, Thoai Son, Tri Ton and Tinh Bien and Chau Doc City. The planting of subsidiary food crops has been arranged to insure that they can be harvested early so that summer-fall rice and 10th month rice can be transplanted.

As regards crop varieties, the province is continuing to use the three main varieties of rice, NN3A, NN6A and NN7A, and has introduced two other varieties, IR17433 and IR12717, which were raised on a trial basis and propagated in 1983. A successful effort has been made to restore existing rice varieties, build the four level rice seed system, which primarily consists of the specialized rice seed units at production installations, and strengthen the rice seed farms of the province and four seed farms of the districts. The districts and cities have rapidly established rice seed farms for their localities. The province has been using two new, early, short-term varieties of corn which yield 2 to 3 tons per hectare and has boldly introduced soybean varieties DH4, MTD10 and MTD13 in the area in which the rotation cultivation of two rice crops is being practiced. We have continued to make use of the local variety of green beans, variety DX3 and variety DX4, which produce high yields and provide beans of high quality for exportation.

In addition to performing good field sanitation before water is drained from fields and maintaining clean fields while new rice is being sown and transplanted, the province has provided guidance in the prevention and control of pests by integrated methods, placing primary emphasis upon prevention. Coordination has been established between the crop protection stations and the Agricultural Supply Corporation in order to provide a good supply of

pesticides to provide prompt and effective prevention and control. At the start of this winter-spring season, An Giang established insurance organizations for the areas raising subsidiary food crops and prepared a good supply of pesticides to exterminate borers of soybeans, green beans and sesame and prevent brown-bordered leaf and sheath spot of rice.

The new aspect of winter-spring production in An Giang is that we have invested in and provided a supply of materials to all three production areas, with priority given to the "high yield" rice growing area on the basis of calculating which classes of soil will produce high yields. The three islet districts are working toward a winter-spring rice yield of 6 tons; the Chau Thanh, Chau Phu, Chau Doc and Long Xuyen area has recorded a yield of 5 tons; and the Thoai Son, Tin Bien and Tri Ton area has recorded an average yield of 4 tons per hectare. In addition to rice, the province has also invested in a number of exported subsidiary food crops being raised in a centralized manner in Chau Phu, Phu Chau, Cho Moi, Phu Tan, Chau Thanh and Thoai Son Districts. Every district and city is trying to raise additional subsidiary food crops so that the locality has the right to use the resulting products. On the average, 80 liters of petroleum products are supplied for each hectare of rice. Material supply ceilings are raised or lowered depending upon whether fields are high or low, whether they are far from or near water sources. An addition 10 liters of fuel per hectare are supplied to those areas in which water must be pumped from fields so that the rotation cultivation formula two rice crops plus one subsidiary food crop can be implemented. This fuel is calculated as part of the two-way contract governing subsidiary food crop production and payment for this fuel is made in the form of subsidiary food crop products once these crops have been harvested.

In contrast to prior years, the investment of fertilizer in winter-spring rice production this year was based on the class of soil as calculated for agricultural taxes in order to encourage farmers to develop their production, raise their income and fulfill their obligations to the state. Two hundred and fifty kilograms of nitrogen fertilizer are supplied for each hectare of class one soil; 200 kilograms are supplied for class two soil; 150 kilograms are supplied for class three soil; and 100 kilograms are supplied for class five soil (the land being used in winter-spring crop production for the first time). In addition to the standards mentioned above, production collectives and agricultural cooperatives also receive an additional 50 kilograms of urea nitrogen per hectare. Various types of phosphate fertilizer or combined N-P-K fertilizer are supplied at the average rate of 50 kilograms per hectare. The supplying of materials from the province to the districts and cities is also carried out in three phases; in each phase, one-third of the various types of materials required under the plan will be provided between now and the end of January, 1984, thereby guaranteeing a full supply of materials for the entire winter-spring season. The provincial people's committee has established committees on the provincial, district, city, village and subward levels to control the supplying of materials in accordance with two-way contracts. These control committees begin their work of controlling and inspecting supplies as soon as materials are delivered to production installations in order to correct the problem of supplies not being delivered on time or in the full quantity required and insure that payment is made following the 10th month season.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 83 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Exercising Collective Mastery Over Labor and Arable Land: Strongly Developing the Production of Industrial Crops, an Especially Important Strategic Guideline"]

[Text] In view of the specific circumstances of our country, the way to accumulate initial capital for socialist industrialization is to begin by accumulating capital through agriculture and light industry. An agriculture that is capable of accumulating initial capital for industrialization is not an agriculture based on the monoculture of rice, but a fully developed agriculture. Our country's agriculture has the task of supplying food to all society, supplying raw materials to the consumer goods industry and creating important sources of export goods. By exercising collective mastery over and making efficient use of labor and arable land in a manner that yields the highest possible returns, practicing intensive cultivation and specialized farming and operating integrated businesses, we can concentrate our efforts on grain and food production while strongly developing the production of crops that provide products of value to the economy.

Because it has suitable land and a suitable climate, our country can strongly develop the production of industrial crops, crops which provide sources of food for the people, sources of raw materials for processing plants and sources of valuable exports. Industrial crops are the source of the initial capital needed for socialist industrialization, are the source of the iron, steel, petroleum products, machinery, equipment and many types of raw materials that we cannot produce.

Industrial crops consist of annual crops, such as peanuts, beans, sugarcane, tobacco, jute and so forth, perennial crops, such as coffee, rubber and tea, oil bearing crops, such as cashews, castor oil plants and palms, and special product crops, such as cinnamon, anise, t'ung trees, citronella and pharmaceuticals.

Our people have long had the habit of raising industrial crops of many different types through rotation cultivation and companion cropping and in seasons suited to each type terrain and ecological area. The country now has

about 600,000 hectares of industrial crops under cultivation, 450,000 hectares of which are annual crops. The production of many types of crops, such as soybeans, has increased from 30,000 hectares to more than 100,000 hectares in the space of only a few years; jute production is growing rapidly in many southern provinces; and sugarcane is being raised in every locality. Many areas specializing in the large-scale production of peanuts, tobacco, tea, coffee and rubber have come into existence, thereby creating centralized sources of agricultural products.

The strong development of industrial crop production is an especially important strategic guideline of our country. On the basis of planning, each locality and district must establish an efficient production structure designed to develop the potentials that lie in the climate, arable land, labor and geographical position of each area as highly as possible. They must adopt plans for developing the production of appropriate industrial crops; properly implement the guidelines of the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality working together; establish an alliance between industry and agriculture; cooperate in the industrial crop business and industrial crop production; launch a strong movement among the people to raise industrial crops in a decentralized manner through various forms of multicropping and companion cropping in coordination with establishing centralized production areas that produce a large output of goods; and expand the amount of area under cultivation in conjunction with practicing intensive cultivation to insure that industrial crop production yields economic returns and develops in a stable manner. Every locality must determine which industrial crop is its leading industrial crop. The principal industrial crops that must be strongly developed are soybeans, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber and so forth. The advantage of industrial crops is that their production can be strongly developed through multicropping and require little capital to rapidly produce products of economic value. Among the legumes, positive steps must be taken to develop peanut production through both decentralized and centralized cultivation. A higher degree of intensive cultivation must be practiced on land now planted with perennial industrial crops and much more rubber, coffee and tea must be planted under economic cooperation programs with the socialist countries.

Science and technology must be developed to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation and the expansion of industrial crop production. For example, it is necessary to develop high quality, high yield varieties that are suited to each type of agricultural terrain and ecological factors and appropriate growing seasons and technical procedures must be established for each crop.

In order to create the conditions needed for industrial crop production to develop in the state-operated sector, the collective sector and among the people and develop upon the efficiency resulting from the reorganization of industrial crop production and the improvement of industrial crop management at installations and within specialized farming areas, it is necessary to quickly establish an organizational and management system that provides unified, effective guidance and management of industrial crops, thus eliminating the decentralized, fragmented management that exists now. It is necessary to make appropriate initial investments in the planting of new

perennial industrial crops, such as coffee and rubber, with a view toward practicing intensive cultivation in the production of these crops from the very outset. Supplemental investments must be provided to production installations so that they can strengthen the material-technical bases used in the intensive cultivation of annual industrial crops in order to raise crop yields and labor productivity and operate profitable businesses. There must be strict compliance with the various policies that pertain to laborers and installations engaged in the production of industrial crops, such as the policies governing procurement, the implementation of two-way economic contracts, the supplying of grain and the supplying of technical materials in a timely manner for use in production. At the same time, a supplemental policy must be adopted that provides stronger incentive for those areas that specialize in industrial crop production.

With its favorable climate and diverse agricultural terrain, our country is highly capable of developing the production of industrial crops on millions of hectares. Of foremost importance in converting this capability into reality and producing many products is the need to promptly resolve organizational and management problems, establish a parity of income between those who produce industrial crops and workers in those industries that process the final products and adopt policies that provide incentive for laborers and areas that specialize in the production of industrial crops, especially those places that produce many agricultural products for exportation.

Adopting correct policies, making appropriate investments and launching a mass movement to emulate in production, these are the important factors in strongly developing industrial crop production.

The effort to strongly develop industrial crop production can only succeed on the basis of tapping the spirit of being the collective masters of labor and arable land and doing so in a manner closely linked to redistributing labor and the population in a very efficient manner throughout the country while making full use of millions of laborers and the millions of hectares of land that are suited to industrial crops that are not now being used. By adopting new ways of thinking and working, by taking intelligent and creative measures, by enacting policies suited to each crop and each locality, by making full use of labor and arable land while rapidly increasing the amount of area under cultivation and actively practicing intensive cultivation, our people are determined to bring about a leap forward in the development of industrial crop production, especially the production of exported annual crops, in the next 2 years while making the preparations needed for development on a larger scale beginning in 1986.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

DO MUOI ADDRESSES HANDICRAFT UNION CONFERENCE

BK250608 Hanoi Domestic Service In Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Dec 83

[Text] The Central Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives' Union recently held a conference to review work in 1983 and to discuss operational guidelines for 1984. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

The small industry and handicraft sector has faced many difficulties this year, the most evident being the lack of energy and raw materials for the production of export goods. There have been considerable fluctuations, causing a backlog of numerous items which account for a major portion of the total output and preventing the signing of new contracts. As a consequence, tens of thousands of handicraftsmen have become unemployed. In view of this situation, production establishments throughout the country have made numerous efforts to change the direction of production, exploit domestic potentials in raw materials and labor, and raise the quality of goods. Thanks to this, they have achieved a gross output value of 6.13 billion dong, overfulfilling the plan by 4.8 percent and exceeding the 1982 output by 8.9 percent.

With the exception of Ha Son Binh, which has maintained the same level of production as last year's, and Vinh Phu, which has fulfilled only 95 percent of its targets, all other provinces and cities have fulfilled the state plan and done better than the same period last year.

The entire sector has exerted itself to achieve an output equal to about 50 percent of the total value of the entire country's industrial goods production. To do so, the small industry and handicraft sector has concentrated on developing the productive forces in all the three areas: specialized, semispecialized, and agricultural cooperatives. In management, the main tasks have been to consolidate production relations in various production establishments, restore order in production, and use quality and economic efficiency as the primary yardsticks for evaluating the activities of cooperatives.

The small industry and handicraft sector has also further reorganized the search for sources of supplies, has broadened the forms of joint venture and cooperation in production and in the consumption of products, and has especially improved the delivery of products of the state.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

AIRPORT BEING BUILT IN DIEN BIEN PHU AREA

BK251355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Dec 83

[Excerpts] In these last days of the year, when the 39th founding anniversary of our army is being celebrated throughout the country, many cadres and combatants in the area of historic Dien Bien Phu are working energetically to complete various projects to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory. The Muong Theng landing strip, currently under construction is one of these projects.

Comrade (Khanh Toan) will reflect the labor impetus of the cadres and combatants of the construction service of the Civil Aviation General Department at the Muong Theng landing strip. [Passage omitted on description of the scene at the worksite]

Comrade (Vu Ngoc Minh), deputy director of the Gia Lam airport, is currently chief of the project. At our request, the chief of the project briefed us on the construction of the entire project apparently with confidence in the progress of work in certain sections of the landing strip.

Comrade (Vu Ngoc Minh) said: In a short period of time, we will have to gradually complete the construction of the terminal, the control tower, the water supply system, and the parking lot along with expanding the landing strip from 18 by 1,400 meters to 25 by 1,400 meters. To direct the will of everyone to the time of completion is not difficult. The real problem is the lack of raw and other materials. [Passage omitted on introduction of workers describing the volume of work involved in the construction of the landing strip]

CSO: 4209/113

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

NEW DOCTORS--The Public Health Cadre School (the Ministry of Public Health) recently held graduation ceremonies for 99 high level doctors and pharmacists of the third on-the-job class. The persons who attended this class were middle level doctor's assistants and pharmacists who had worked within the sector for 5 years or more, many of whom made good contributions in the treatment of patients on battlefields. Following 3 years of systematic study to deepen their knowledge of medicine and pharmacy combined with practical work at hospitals, 100 percent of these persons graduated and many of them recorded above average and excellent marks on their examinations. Practically all of the high level doctors and pharmacists who graduated from this class have gone to work at basic public health units. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 p 2] 7809

CSO: 4209/99

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

HA TUYEN PROVINCE REPORTS ON SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 83 p 2

[Article: "Nearly 48,000 Nomad Families Settled in Ha Tuyen Province"]

[Text] Ha Tuyen Province has been continuously building models of the settlement of nomads within the scope of a district. It has been guiding the establishment of specific models, such as the Thanh Van model in Quan Ba District, the Ban Bang model in Vi Xuyen District, the Tan Trinh model in Bac Quang District and the Kim Thung model in Yen Son District, on the basis of socio-economic conditions, especially the arable land and farming habits of the ethnic minorities within each district. These models have developed their production on the basis of coordinating agriculture and forestry while developing livestock production, the cultivation of industrial crops, the construction of water conservancy projects, the construction of roads, etc. On the basis of these settlement models and on the basis of the province's general characteristics, Ha Tuyen has conducted planning, invested capital and trained more than 23,500 basic level cadres in the techniques involved in building fields, building water conservancy projects, building rural roads, raising crops and raising livestock in the settlement of nomad areas. As a result, over the past 15 years, Ha Tuyen has settled nearly 48,000 families consisting of nearly 300,000 persons in 200 villages within the 13 settlement districts.

The ethnic minorities have contributed millions of mandays to the construction of 249 schools and hundreds of water conservancy projects, roads and so forth and put 7,100 hectares of newly cleared land into production. The districts of Dong Van, Meo Vac, Quan Ba, Yen Minh, Vi Xuyen, Hoang Su Phi and Xin Man have established nearly 3,000 hectares of terraced rice fields with rock retaining walls. The settlement areas have planted 2,635 hectares of industrial crops and 1,070 hectares of forests and agreed to care for thousands of other hectares of forests (primarily headwater forests and shelter belt forests). Practically all settled nomads have resolved their grain problem, gradually stabilized their lives and been contributing to the state. As a result of initiating intensive cultivation, the crop yields and output in settlement areas have increased rapidly.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DONG THAP TAKES STEPS TO REDISTRIBUTE POPULATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Dong Thap Province, Three Good Ways To Develop New Lands"]

[Excerpt] Together with zoning and planning cropland use, Dong Thap Province has focused its efforts on rapidly redistributing labor and the population with a view toward developing the existing potentials that lie in the province's arable land and labor.

The province has provided small, densely populated villages with guidance in redistributing their labor, reorganizing their arable land and trade sector and sending families that lack land or have no land at all to places where land is available. This is being done in one of three ways: persons, together with their entire families, are being sent to start new lives at newly opened places where fields have been improved, good water conservancy systems have been established and there are ample schools, public health stations and so forth; at places where difficulties are still being encountered in production, laborers are being sent first and bring their families later, once living conditions have been stabilized; and production collectives at densely populated places are sending laborers to open new land areas, where new collectives will be established once production has developed.

The province and its districts have adopted policies that provide appropriate incentive for installations, families and laborers to open new land areas; for example, priority has been given to providing them with capital, materials and so forth in order to create favorable conditions for the persons going to establish new lives to quickly stabilize their living conditions and immediately begin production. As a result, Dong Thap has sent thousands of persons and laborers to develop the Dong Thap Muoi area; 1,700 of the families there have joined production collectives, the rest have joined production solidarity teams.

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